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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

“THE Modern History of Hindostan, comprehending that of the Greek Empire of Bactria, and other Great Asiatic Kingdoms, bordering on its western Frontier; commencing at the Period of the Death of Alexander, and intended to be brought down to the Close of the Eighteenth Century, Vol. 1, Part I. and II.” If Mr. MAURICE had not given the most irrefragable evidence, that he enjoys an intelligent spirit of research not to be intimidated by difficulties, and a stock of industry, not to be exhausted by exertion, we might almost have feared, lest he should sink under the weight of so vast an undertaking as the present. Of Modern India we have no regular history: the materials for such a work are scanty, and of no very easy access. Should Mr. Maurice succeed in the completion of his arduous task—and of his success, if he enjoys health and ease, there can be no doubt—he will present a valuable offering to the literature of his country. “From the death of Alexander till the commencement of the Hegira, or Mohammedan Era, in the sixth century, the path of Indian History becomes gloomy, cheerless, treacherous, and unconnected. We are possessed of few authentic documents to guide, and still fewer important incidents to vary, the uninteresting narrative.” Dark, however, and barren, as this part of the work must necessarily be, Mr. Maurice has endeavoured, from various fragments, as he informs us, relative to India, in the History of the Seleucidæ, and that of the Ptolemies in Egypt; from the scanty records of the Greek sovereigns of Bactria; the dynasty of the Arsacidæ, and other neighbouring nations; and from the twilight glimmering of information scattered through the pages of the Roman History, both of the Eastern and Western Empire; to connect the chain of events, and retain unextin-

guished the spirit that ought to animate every historical composition. The first part of this work, which Mr. Maurice has connected with his former volumes, by a brief retrospect of the events recorded in the Ancient History, commences at the death of Alexander, and concludes with the death and character of Mahmud. The 2d part closes with the conclusion of the fourteenth century. The 3d part, we are informed in the Preface, will bring the History down to the close of the seventeenth century. The fourth and last part will consequently be devoted to the complicated, and to us more interesting, events of the century which has just passed away. Mr. Maurice has materially improved himself in composition. In his early productions, a luxuriant imagination was too little restrained by the severity of judgment; and although, perhaps, his style of writing may even yet be considered as too epithetical for history, it is altogether chastened and improved: it is less diffuse, less involved, and therefore much more vigorous.

As a Supplement to his Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. COXE has compiled and published, in one quarto volume, “Memoirs of Horatio Lord Walpole, selected from his Correspondence and Papers, and connected with the History of the Times, from 1678 to 1757, illustrated with Portraits.” Mr. Coxe is singularly fortunate in his access to authentic documents: with his diligence the public is already acquainted; and, on the present occasion, it will not be disappointed in its expectation of an interesting and well-arranged historical *morceau*. Lord Walpole was engaged in a public capacity at an early period of his life. He was ambassador at Paris, and ambassador at the Hague; and, during the whole period of his brother's administration, was an able and useful co-adjutor to him both in and out



out of parliament. His biographer informs us, that even after the resignation of his brother, although he filled no official station, yet, in consequence of his experience, abilities, and weight among the party, he retained a considerable influence over many of the ministers: he was confidentially consulted by Mr. Pelham, and Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and often gave his opinion in the most frank and unreserved manner to the Duke of Newcastle, to the Duke of Cumberland, and even to the King. The political memoirs of such a character must throw considerable light on the history of the times: the documents from which these memoirs are taken fill 160 port-folios! Of these Mr. Coxe has availed himself, and the sources of his information he has enumerated in his Preface. The work is rendered more interesting by the introduction of portraits of many cotemporary characters, and of facsimilies of their hand-writing.

“The History of England, from the Accession of George III. to the conclusion of Peace, in the year 1783, by JOHN ADOLPHUS, Esq. F. S. A. 3 vols. 8vo.” This is a work of some degree of respectability. Mr. Adolphus has obviously very strong political partialities. He does not affect to conceal, and we should blame him if he did, that he is attached to the high Tory party, and has a regard for the constitution of his country, both in church and state, founded on the principles of that party; and that this regard, ever present to his mind, has diffused itself through his work. But, however deep is his veneration, and however ardent his attachment to that constitution, whose blessings, in common with every Briton, he participates, Mr. Adolphus has seldom suffered himself to be betrayed by his political prejudices into any indecent violence against those whom he considers as its assailants: —“I have endeavoured to assign to them, and to their opponents (says he) (indeed to every man, whether exalted or obscure, illustrious from merit, or degraded by crime) his real motives, and true course of conduct.” We have no doubt but Mr. Adolphus has exercised a great deal of forbearance towards many, who perhaps would not have tendered the same clemency towards him: and we fear, that the uniform mildness of his expressions will be considered as indicative of pusillanimity or lukewarmness, and that the even placid tenor of his style will, by many, be ascribed to dulness or apathy. It is perhaps true, that the composition of these

volumes is not distinguished by vigour and animation: but the narrative is drawn up with a semblance of impartiality; and we have reason to believe, that the facts are generally recorded with truth.

“History of the Union of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland; with an introductory Survey of Hibernian Affairs, traced from the Times of Celtic Colonisation, by CH. COOTE, L. L. D.” The aristocracy of Ireland, by their oppressive and grinding domination, produced, not a sullen disaffection, but an open opposition, on the part of the people: the troops of England interfered, and quelled the insurgents: this was the moment seized on by the British cabinet for the adoption of an union of the two kingdoms. It has taken effect; and it becomes us to be silent, sincerely hoping that the issue will exhibit the sister-kingdom prosperous, peaceable, and contented. Dr. Coote would perhaps have rendered his volume more interesting and valuable, had he been more ample in his investigations of the remote causes which led to the Union, and of the manoeuvres by which it was effected; and if he had been less diffuse in his detail of the parliamentary debates. These latter are reported with the minuteness of a journal; and, as we are already in possession of them, by means of our Parliamentary Registers, such minuteness seemed altogether unnecessary. Even among those who thought favourably of the measure, it was not to be expected, that all the details of arrangement should meet with approbation. Our historian thinks, that the number of deputed peers, with a view to the dignity or comparative magnitude of Ireland, or to the whole amount of her peerage, is insufficient: it is, indeed, he says, a striking instance of inequality in the arrangement, that so many of the peers of one country are, in a manner, disfranchised, while, in England, not an individual nobleman loses a single privilege. This disparity, he continues, might have been avoided, by the addition of all the Irish Peers to the British House of Lords; but, as such a provision would have immoderately increased the number of the assembly, it might have been expedient, and, in a relative point of view, not unjust, to subject some of the Peers of England to a similar degradation. Dr. Coote considers the stipulated number of Irish Members of the House of Commons as more fairly adjusted than that of the Peers. He says, he should have been better pleased with the arrangement, however,



ever, if fewer placemen had been allowed; and if, while the less considerable boroughs of Ireland were disfranchised, the British representation had felt the benefit of a moderate reform, not founded on romantic theories of perfection, but regulated by the true spirit of our constitution. Nor is the Doctor unapprehensive, that the influence of the crown, which may at present be deemed exorbitant, will perhaps be increased by the transfer of Irish representatives to this country. The greater part of the number will probably, says he, as it has happened in the case of Scotland, promote the views of the court: but the added weight will not make any material difference in the complexion of the Parliament, or in the general mode of administration. Dr. Coote's work is altogether a very respectable one, and has, besides its intrinsic value, the adventitious one of being, we believe, the only regular History yet published, of so important an event in the annals of the two kingdoms.

In our last compendium, we announced the appearance of the first volume of Mr. RANKEN'S "History of France, Civil and Military," &c. &c. The author begins his History from the conquest of France by Clovis, A. D. 486, and carries us down, in his first volume, to the death of Charlemagne, at which period, the second, which is now published, of course commences: this event took place in the year 814. The conquests of Charlemagne were extensive, but his abilities were commensurate with the magnitude of his dominions. He could bestow his empire to his children, but he could not transmit, as an inheritance which ought to have been unalienable from them, those splendid talents, that energy, firmness, and activity of mind, by which he consolidated, and preserved entire, the provinces which he had subdued. The consequence was, that the authority of his son Lewis, the mild, imbecile Lewis, was first attacked and weakened by his own family: war succeeded, and the vast empire of Charlemagne was divided, by treaty, between his three ungrateful sons. Mr. Ranken enters largely into the cause of the decline and fall of the Carlovingian Kings of France. He is patient in his researches, and careful in his deductions. His work is likely to be a valuable addition to our historic literature, but the style of it is unpolished, and oftentimes obscure: in the present day, this is no venial offence.

"Elements of General History, Ancient and Modern; to which are added, a Table of Chronology, and a Comparative View

of Ancient and Modern Geography, illustrated with Maps." The Preface to this well-digested work informs us, that it contains the outlines of a Course of Academical Lectures on General History, delivered by Mr. FRASER TYTLER (now Lord Woodhouselee), for many years in the University of Edinburgh. Its object and general purpose are to "exhibit a progressive view of the state of mankind, from the earliest ages of which we have any authentic account, down to the close of the 17th century: to delineate the origin of states and of empires, the great outlines of their history, the revolutions which they have undergone, the causes which have contributed to their rise and grandeur, and operated to their decline and extinction." As its title expresses, the present work is merely a brief elementary one; as it was not to be presumed, that an attendance on these Lectures should, by some magic energy, diffuse a knowledge of history into the minds of auditors, and thus supersede the necessity of laborious and extensive reading, so neither is such an effect to be expected from a more leisurely and attentive perusal of this syllabus of the Lectures. Considering that the science of history is, perhaps more than any other, liable to perversion from its proper use; that, with one class, it is no better than an idle amusement; with another, that it is the food of vanity; and, with a third, that it fosters the prejudices of party, and leads to political bigotry: considering that it is dangerous for those, who, even with the best intentions, seek for historical knowledge to pursue the study without a guide, that no science has been so little methodized, that the sources of prejudice are infinite, and that the mind of youth should not be left undirected, amidst the erring, the partial, and contradictory, representations of historians: considering these circumstances, the author, by giving his Lectures, enlarged for the occasion, to the public, justly flatters himself, that his work may not only be serviceable to youth, in furnishing a regular plan for the prosecution of the most important study of history, but useful even to those who have acquired a competent knowledge of general history from the perusal of the works of detached historians, and who wish to methodize that knowledge, or even to refresh their memories on material facts, and the order of events. Although it would be incompatible with the brevity of this Retrospect to indulge ourselves with a transcript of the plan of the Course of Lectures here



delivered, we must not omit noticing an improvement which the author has adopted over the common method of arranging general history according to the epochs or eras: a strict chronological arrangement furnishes only a dry chronicle of events, which nothing connects together but the order of time: "But," says Mr. Tytler, "when the world is viewed at any period, either of ancient or modern history, we generally observe one nation or empire predominant, to whom all the rest bear as it were an under part, and to whose history we find that the principal events in the annals of other nations may be referred from some natural connection. This predominant empire or state it is proposed to exhibit to view as the principal object, whose history therefore is to be more fully delineated, while the rest are only incidentally touched, when they come to have a natural connection with the principal."

"An Universal History, from the earliest Periods to the General Peace of 1802, by WILLIAM MAJOR, L. L. D." Dr. Major, whose name is respectably known to the public, as the author of several valuable school-books, has presented to the public an important work, which usefully avoids the brevity of Bossuet and Voltaire, and the dull prolixity of the great Universal History. His Ancient History extends to nine moderately-sized volumes, and is the only part which is yet completed. The Modern History is intended to form sixteen volumes. As far as this work has already proceeded, it is entitled to much commendation, as a faithful compilation from the great Universal History, and from the various historians of particular periods; and it is enriched with the new lights, which the recent labours of the learned, at home and abroad, have thrown upon many important events. In the Persian and Indian Histories, Dr. Major has very judiciously availed himself of the materials afforded by the researches of Sir Wm. Jones, and the Asiatic Society; and his connected History of Ancient Persia is the best which we recollect to have seen. The Introduction is a spirited performance; and the style of the whole is neat, elegant, and well-adapted to the nature of the work.

"The History of Ilium or Troy, including the adjacent Country, and the opposite Coast of the Chersonesus of Thrace, by the Author of Travels into Asia Minor and Greece." The subject of this work is probably interesting to few persons; to those few, however, the author has presented a curious and rare offering: he does

not engage deeply, as many might have expected, in that controversy which, within these few years, Mr. Bryant has excited, respecting this far-famed place: the title announces a History of Ilium, and the performance corresponds with the promise. The author commences with the very earliest accounts which ancient authors have given of this country, and its inhabitants, and has most industriously collected whatever has been written on the subject, from the time of Homer till the country became a part of the Turkish empire.

"British Monachism; or, Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England, by THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M. A. F. A. S." This is a very curious and a very entertaining work. So fascinating are the fables, which are invented and recorded, concerning Monks and Nuns, that scarcely a romance or novel is sent into the world to seek its fortune, wherein some mysterious circumstances are not introduced for these cloistered characters to develop. If our ears are ever open to, and we suffer ourselves to be amused by, these idle spurious tales, we may fairly expect to be interested in a genuine authentic History of Monastic Manners, Ceremonials, and Amusements. Mr. Fosbrooke has searched assiduously and successfully for whatever could throw light on this subject, and he has been able, chiefly from manuscript authorities, to compose the present work. The first volume is divided into two parts: the first opens with the Concord of Rules by Dunstan, and treats of Benedictine Monachism, from the reign of Edgar to the dissolution. Mr. Fosbrooke considers, that Monachism before the reign of Edgar could not be considered as any regular establishment; that no particular order was exactly observed in the Saxon monasteries; and that the abbot or abbess in each prescribed such rules as best suited the society. The second part of the first volume opens with a detailed History of Monastic Officers, beginning with the Abbot and Abbess, and descending regularly through those of inferior rank: here a very curious and valuable collection of anecdotes is introduced. The volume closes with an Appendix, which gives a summary view of the Anglo-saxon rule of Fulgentius; the prayer at the benediction of an abbot; the supposed observances of the British Monks; and additional particulars in regard to monastic officers. The second volume opens with a History of "Monks, Nuns, Friars, Hermits, Novices, Lay-brothers,



brothers, Lay-sisters, and Servants ;" with their Duties and Rules of Practice. Here, "in order to check that spirit of Monachism and Popery, which has lately been revived," Mr. Fosbrooke enlarges, with an offensive minuteness, on the vices and crimes of Monachism : it is to be hoped, that the picture of enormities is here overcharged ; at least, that some virtues might have been introduced into the canvas, which would have afforded a relief to the mind's eye. The fourth and last part treats of monastic offices. At the conclusion are two detached little pieces, the one consisting of "Emendations of Bishop Gibson's Version of the Saxon Chronicle ;" the other is an ode, entitled "The Triumphs of Vengeance ; or, the Count of Julian," founded on an event in Spanish History.

"History of the Rise and progress of the Naval Power of England, interspersed with various important Notices relative to the French Marine ; to which are added, Observations on the principal Articles of the Navigation Act." This work is translated from the French by Mr. EVANSON WHITE, who, justly considering that it might be useful to know what our enemies say of us, undertook to make us acquainted with it. The anonymous author commences his history so early as the reign of Offa, and relates instances of the sovereignty of the ocean being claimed by the British in very remote antiquity. He considers the foundation of our naval power to have been laid by Henry VII. who turned the attention of his subjects to their native riches, the wool ; the exportation of which to the Flemings he entirely prohibited. The second book—this work is divided into four—commences with the accession of Elizabeth, to whom is properly ascribed a very great extension of our maritime power. In the course of the work are interspersed short narratives of the most remarkable of our naval actions : those which have been fought in recent times are not always recorded with the same spirit of impartiality. An Appendix is attached to this interesting work, containing a list of the ships which composed the English navy at the death of Elizabeth ; and a table, exhibiting the naval forces of Great Britain at different periods, from the accession of William III. to the year 1777 ; together with some curious documents, &c. to which reference is made in the work. The translator has thrown some valuable observations into his notes.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, POLITICS, AND FINANCE.

We are truly happy to learn, that plans have been deliberately suggested and discussed, for ameliorating the state of the Jewish poor, a class of beings miserably degraded and despised among men. It is true, that the plans hitherto proposed have not been generally approved of, or thought calculated for adoption ; but that the subject has excited attention, affords, in the present day, an assurance that something or other will be done towards relieving the poverty of the lower classes of the Jews, and cultivating the morals of their offspring ; and by this means rescuing them from that deep debasement, which has been the cause of their proverbial cunning and want of principle. "Letters on the State of the Jewish Poor in the Metropolis ; with Propositions for ameliorating their Condition, by improving the Morals of the Youth of both Sexes, and by rendering their Labour useful and productive, in a greater Degree, to themselves, and to the Nation." The Jews in England are stated to have very much increased within these late years, as well by importation as by propagation : the opulent part of the body is said to be few ; the middling class possesses but little property ; and the bulk of the nation consists of a very numerous poor, who, by their religious restraints, are prohibited from acquiring a trade, unless they can find a master of the same persuasion, and from being employed no more than four days and a half in the week. As they are also prohibited by their religion from partaking of the food of a Christian workhouse, the insufficient fund of the synagogue is the only resource to which they can apply for relief. The first of these letters is addressed, by Mr. JOSHUA VANOVEN, to Mr. Colquhoun, in which he has communicated to him his plan for "relieving the hopeless, instructing the children, and diffusing among them the knowledge of handicraft trades, without any infringement of their established religion and customs." This plan is an appropriation of part of the poor's rate now paid by the Jewish housekeepers, to the erection and support of a Jewish house of industry, an hospital, and a school ; and the levying an additional rate on the Jews, for the purpose of collecting an adequate fund. The second of these letters is the Answer of Mr. COLQUHOUN, in which he gives the plan his approbation. The third letter is a Reply from Mr. VANOVEN, in which he informs the acute and philan-



philanthropic magistrate, that persons of high situation, to whom the plan had been communicated, although they had expressed their approbation of it, had objected to the means proposed for carrying it into execution.

To this tract two answers have appeared—one, intitled "A Letter to Abraham Goldsmid, Esq. containing Strictures on Mr. Joshua Vanoven's Letters on the present State of the Jewish Poor, pointing out the Impracticability of ameliorating their Condition through the Medium of Taxation and Coercion; with a Plan for erecting a Jewish College or Seminary, &c. by PHILOJUDÆUS;"—the other, intitled an "Answer to Mr. Joshua, &c. &c. in which some of his hasty Mistakes are rectified; with a Word to R. Colquhoun, Esq. on the Subject of the Jews, as treated in his 'Police of the Metropolis;' with an Introductory Letter, setting, in a conspicuous View, some of the Jewish By-laws, as observed at present; and an exact Copy of the Bill now before Parliament, for bettering the State of the indigent Jews, by L. ALEXANDER." We cannot spare room to enlarge on the subject here discussed; but, to any one desirous of making himself acquainted with the particulars of the benevolent and patriotic undertaking of Mr. Vanoven, we can recommend both these latter tracts, as investigating the matter, in all its bearings, with great judgment and acuteness.

Mr. STEPHEN, an English barrister, who, during some years, practised in the West Indies, is the reputed author of some letters to the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. intitled "The Crisis of the Sugar Colonies; or, an Enquiry into the Objects and probable Effects of the French Expedition to the West Indies, and their Connection with the Colonial Interests of the British Empire; to which are subjoined Sketches of a Plan for settling the vacant Lands of Trinidad." The letters were written when the event of the French expedition to St. Domingo was in suspense; and one of the objects which the author had in view was to suggest measures of policy to the prudence of the British Government, in consequence of the existing contest between France and her colonial Negroes. It gives us pleasure to remark in Mr. Stephen a decided opposition to the Slave-trade, and to learn, that it is his firm opinion, that the French never can restore Negro bondage to the

same state of extreme vassalage, and other human degradation, which distinguished it before the Revolution.

"The Constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Civil and Ecclesiastical, by FR. PLOWDEN, Esq." The reputation which this learned barrister acquired, on a former occasion, for general talents, and a particular acquaintance with the constitution of his country, will in no respect be diminished by the present volume, except indeed, one observation, which is presented in a different form, should seem to indicate a misconception of one of its fundamental principles. Mr. Plowden observes, that "it is a first principle of our constitutional policy, that every law is the free, unbiassed, and deliberate act of every individual member of the community."—"The laws are the direct emanations of the sovereignty of the whole: the consent of every individual is formally included in every law," &c.—"From this assent of each individual arises the right and interest, which the community possesses, collectively and individually, in the actual performance of the covenant and engagement, which, at the passing of every law, each individual enters into for the performance and observance of it." What can Mr. Plowden mean by such assertions as these? He certainly does not want to be told, that a very great majority of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have no vote, either in person or by proxy; and that, therefore, the bulk of the people, to use the memorable phrase of a lofty prelate (Bishop Horsley), have nothing to do with the laws—but to obey them. In a future edition, perhaps, Mr. Plowden will explain these extraordinary passages.

Sir GEORGE DALLAS has addressed a "Letter to Sir William Pultney," on the subject of the trade between India and Europe. Animated have been the debates, both in Parliament and the India-house, on the complex interests of the East India Company. Sir George is an advocate for the liberal policy of enlarging the privileges of the free merchants, in order to attract to this country as much of the trade of India as its capital and industry can reach. In the course of discussion, the worthy Baronet adverts, with great force of argument, to the probable effect of such policy, in securing that country to Great Britain. It is obvious that France will take advantage of the present peace to improve



improve her marine, and place it on that respectable footing that may enable her, "in conjunction with her vassal states, to dispute with us the empire of the seas at any future period. In the event of a war, India, as being the most valuable and important of our dependencies, will be the point of her attack; it is there, on the coast of Hindoostan, that we may have to struggle for our sovereignty at home; and it is there, that by every consideration of national policy we are invited to strengthen ourselves. It is not by fleets and armies alone, that we can preserve these distant dominions. Let us reign in the hearts of the people, and a bulwark more powerful is erected, than even the walls of our glory. Let us attach to our cause and our interests both the natives of the East and the subjects of Great Britain, by extending to them all the blessings which a mild and beneficent government is capable of imparting; and, by shewing to them, that, if we have reduced them to our dominion, it is only to improve their happiness." Sir George grows warm with his argument: he is animated and eloquent:—"Let us not see the foreign flag streaming on the Ganges, to confer protection where we can yield it ourselves; and to bear away to foreign Europe the wealth of our subjects, when we ought to convey it to our own shores. Let us open the Thames to the flow of their gratitude, and the produce of their soil. Let us cast off the fetters of commercial restraint, and breathe the expansive sentiment of national greatness. The natives of India expect it from us—The subjects of Britain claim it. The voice of millions implores of their conquerors not to paralyze the efforts of their industry, but to allow them, for their reciprocal benefit, freely to extract from their soil and their arts all the advantages of which they are capable." We could proceed with pleasure, but we have already indulged ourselves with an extract unusually long.

By an oversight, which with all our vigilance it is impossible always to avoid, we omitted in our last to notice Mr. MORTIMER's "Lectures on the Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finance, &c." They are intended as a companion to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, and the author conceives that they are peculiarly calculated to qualify young noblemen and gentlemen for situations in any of the public offices under government, and for parliamentary business. The Elements of Commerce are comprehended in ten

lectures: the three first are employed in giving a History of Commerce, and in elucidating some general principles on inland trade, agriculture and population. Lecture fourth, treats of manufactures; 5th of universal commerce; 6th treats of public commercial companies; 7th of Colonies; 8th of insurances; 9th of the balance of commerce; 10th of the administration of commercial affairs. To this division, is subjoined a conclusion, exhibiting a sketch of the education, accomplishments, and character of a British merchant. The Elements of Politics are also included in ten lectures, the 1st contains introductory observations; lecture the 2d treats of the law of nations, in which the general obligations of civil societies to each other are discussed; lecture the 3d treats of the origin of governments; 4th of the different forms of governments; 5th of their advantages and disadvantages; 6th of the origin of the British constitution; 7th of its peculiar advantages; lecture the 8th expressly treats of the prerogatives and obligations of the King; lecture the 9th considers the rights and privileges of British subjects, with the duty which they owe to their king and country; and lecture the 10th sketches the accomplishments which are requisite to form a constitutional member of the British parliament. The subject of finance occupies but six lectures. The 1st is an historical account of the nature of ancient revenues, and of the origin of taxes; the 2d treats of the nature and extent of the public credit, and funding system of Great Britain. The 3d exhibits the progress of the national debt; lecture 4th treats of stock jobbing; 5th of the sinking-fund; 6th of taxation in general, and states the amount of the national debt to the year 1801.

Dr. ANDERSON has now finished, in six octavo volumes, his "Recreations in Agriculture, Natural History, Arts, and Miscellaneous Literature." He has completed a work which communicates, in a very pleasing manner, a great variety of very interesting and useful information, and evinces an inquisitive and well-cultured mind. Whatever becomes the topic of investigation, receives some new lustre: Dr. Anderson holds in his hand the torch of philosophy, which in all his recreations—whether he explores the paths of science or of art—burns with a clear and steady light.

Mr. W. BELSHAM, an honest and vigilant politician, who suffers no public measure of importance to escape his animadversion, has made



made some just and striking "Remarks on the late Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Amiens." If Mr. Belsham is severe in his censures, he is ardent and hearty in his commendations; and, as eulogy is more grateful to the ear than invective, we were pleased to see that the author's object was to "demonstrate that the terms of the late treaty are just, honorable and equitable; and that the ministers who concluded it, deserve the praise and gratitude, and not the disapprobation and censure, of their fellow citizens." For this purpose Mr. Belsham takes an enlarged view of the state of Europe when the preliminaries were signed, he considers the treaty in its detail, and discusses with great fairness its several articles; in conclusion, he replies to the principal objections which have been urged against it. But if the present administration is applauded for the conciliatory disposition which it evinced, the belligerent administration which preceded it, is attacked with no little acrimony and vigor.

Several pamphlets have been written, on the important subject of the Cold Bath Fields Prison: we shall simply enumerate two or three of them, without reviving the disgraceful subject they discuss, by any remarks. A Middlesex Magistrate has written a pamphlet which bears the following title: "The True State of the House of Correction, in Cold Bath Fields, in the County of Middlesex, and also of the New Prison, in the Parish of Clerkenwell, fairly examined. To which is subjoined, a Sketch of the real Character of Mr. Thomas Aris, Governor of the House of Correction!" The author, who states himself to have been a member of the former Committee for the regulation of the House of Correction, admits that some of the rules, recently introduced, have been attended with bad consequences; the feeding the prisoners without the walls, the admission of state prisoners, mutineers, &c. are represented as having produced the most injurious consequences; he is of opinion, that had the House of Correction been applied to no purposes but its own, that "had the laws respecting the care, the maintenance, the instruction, and the employment of the prisoners, been strictly attended to, in this case—it is his firm belief, that no place of confinement in this kingdom, (allowing for the far greater proportion in the number of the prisoners) would in these seven years have exhibited more instances of reformation and amendment, of

health and comfort, of industry and good behaviour, than the House of Correction, for the County of Middlesex, under the care and management of its present governor!! Far be it from us to resist any evidence in favour of a man, who has few friends to speak well of him; still farther to break the reed already so much bruised; one question, however, occurs, which it is impossible to avoid asking: how does Mr. Aris's acknowledged neglect of the established laws, respecting the care, maintenance, instruction, &c. of the prisoners, accord with the unimpeachable integrity and excellence, which are here stated to compose his character?

"Considerations on the late Elections for Westminster and Middlesex, together with some Facts relating to the House of Correction, in Cold Bath Fields." The evil is traced to the same source, in this, as in the former pamphlet, namely, the appropriation of the prison to uses for which it was not designed. The author admits, that the arrangement, regulation and management of the house were defective, but positively denies that that system of severity, inhumanity, cruelty and torture, with which it has been stigmatised, is, or has been, practised in it: the opinion of the committee formed on the examination of evidence, is here inserted in the case of Mary Rich; which opinion is, "that she was properly treated during her confinement, that every necessary care and attention had been paid to her by the governor and the doctor, and that she had lived better since she had been in the prison, than in her usual mode of living with her father and mother." As these pamphlets are both anonymous, they do not carry that authority which perhaps they otherwise might have done.

#### THEOLOGY AND MORALS.

We have derived the greatest pleasure from a perusal of Mr. MALBY's "Illustrations of the Truths of the Christian Religion." This gentleman, who has long since established an arduous celebrity as a classic, has now shown that his attainments in sacred literature rival his classical acquirements. If within the last few years, an unexpected host of infidels have pointed their lances, and levelled them at Christianity; its defenders were prepared for the attack, and have presented a shield which was not easily pierced. Neither does their vigilance now slumber, or their activity relax: if not engaged in actual contest, they laudably employ themselves in weaving a mantle of invulnerability, to be used on any future occasion,



occasion: in this honorable employment Mr. Maltby has enrolled himself a coadjutor. In undertaking to illustrate the truths of the Christian religion, Mr. Maltby does not undertake to bring forward all the minutiae of direct evidence which the subject is possessed of; this task has been ably and repeatedly performed by others, and Mr. Maltby contents himself with commenting on the evidence already adduced, and with placing it in a new and striking light. The work is divided into eight chapters, in which the following subjects are successively discussed; the internal evidence of the genuineness and authenticity of the books of the New Testament; the proofs arising from the prejudices of the Jews; the conduct of the disciples of Christ; the miracles wrought by the disciples during the life of our Lord; the Gospel scheme; the character of Jesus; Mr. Godwin's misrepresentations of this character in his *Enquirer*; and, lastly, the defects of the evidence in favour of the Mahometan religion. In this last chapter, Mr. Maltby after having exposed the pretensions of Mahomet, shews in how great a degree the evidence preponderates in favour of Christianity, which appeared in a most enlightened age, attracted the notice and challenged the scrutiny of the acute and intelligent; yet in the space of eighteen centuries, no one decisive mark of fraud has been fixed upon, as affecting the conduct or doctrines of its founder. In a strain of pious eloquence, our author continues, "If the revolution of so many ages has failed to reveal one indubitable trace of fallacy in the origin of our holy religion; if the labours of so many intellects have been baffled in the attempts to stigmatise it, as indebted to fraud or enthusiasm for its success; is it probable than a few more ages rolling on shall unfold the hitherto undiscovered secret of its human birth? Are the sages yet unborn, who shall probe to the quick the latent wound, which has so long rankled, without betraying one symptom of unsoundness?" Two exercises are annexed to this volume, containing a great deal of elegant latinity.

"Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew; delivered in the Parish Church of St. James's, Westminster, in the years 1798, 1799, 1800, and 1801. by the Rt. Rev. BEILBY PORTEUS, D. D. Bishop of London." The object of these lectures is resistance to the progress of infidelity; the season selected for the delivery of them was Lent; and the place—a selection more

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conformable to reason—the parish church of St. James's, Westminster; where it was presumed that a fashionable audience might be convened, an audience probably very little habituated to hear the evidences of Christianity examined, or its doctrines inculcated. It is highly honorable to the learned and pious prelate, that he should voluntarily take upon himself the labour of delivering a public course of lectures, and that he should not have shrunk from bearing his full proportion of that burden, which the ministers of the Christian gospel undertake to share among themselves. The basis of these lectures, as the title-page indicate, is the gospel of St. Matthew, and his lordship states himself, to have the following objects principally in view:—first, to explain and illustrate those passages of holy writ, which are in any degree difficult and obscure. Secondly, to point out, as they occur in the sacred writings, the chief leading fundamental principles and doctrines of the Christian religion. Thirdly, to confirm and strengthen your faith, by calling your attention to those strong internal marks of the truths and divine authority of the Christian religion, which present themselves to us in almost every page of the gospel. Fourthly, to lay before you the great moral precepts of the gospel, to press them home upon your consciences and your hearts, and render them effectual to the important ends they were intended to serve; namely, the due government of your passions, the regulation of your conduct, and the attainment of everlasting life." If there are some doctrinal points, on which the orthodoxy of the learned bishop may be too severe and unyielding; the work has altogether a most beneficial tendency, and is executed with great elegance and ability.

The Bishop of Oxford has published, at the request of the clergy of his diocese, the "Charge" which he delivered to them at his primary visitation. It is a very suitable and well-written discourse.

The Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calvinistical, by THOMAS RIPLING, D. D. &c." And this, the doctor seems to imagine, can only be effected by branding the doctrines of Calvin as blasphemous, and stigmatizing whomsoever preaches them as the greatest pest of civil society! Neither is this high churchman satisfied with general censures; no, truly he must have some individual to pour out his coarse and unchristian reviling on. Mr. Overton, and

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a writer



a writer who signs himself a Presbyter, are the two victims selected by this chief inquisitor to grace his *auto da fe*. More arrogance, abuse, and intolerance, could scarcely have been compressed by any body but Dr. Ripling within the same number of pages.

On a former occasion, we congratulated the public on the appearance of a new edition of Mr. Marsh's translation of MICHAELIS' "Introduction to the New Testament." This has called forth a learned tract, intitled "The Evidence for the Authenticity and Divine Inspiration of the Apocalypse, stated, and vindicated from the Objections of the late Professor, J. D. Michaelis, in Letters addressed to the Rev. Herbert Marsh, B.D. &c." Mr. Marsh has also published separately, his "Dissertation on the Origin and Composition of the Three First Gospels." These works have excited the animadversion of an anonymous writer (the Lord Bishop of Oxford, it is generally understood) who by way of caution to students in divinity, has written some "Remarks" on the 3rd and 4th volumes of Michaelis' Introduction to the New Testament. To this tract Mr. Marsh has replied, in a series of "Letters to the Anonymous Author of Remarks on Michaelis and his Commentator, relating especially to the Dissertation on the Origin and Composition of our Three First Canonical Gospels. This controversy, the subject of which is so highly interesting in itself, becomes still more so in consequence of the able and learned manner with which it is conducted.

"Six Letters to Granville Sharpe, Esq. respecting his Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek Text of the New Testament." These learned Letters are the reputed production of Mr. C. WORDSWORTH, of Trinity College, Cambridge: their object is to strengthen, by a most laborious appeal to the Greek fathers, the first rule which Mr. Sharpe laid down in his remarks, which had for their object, as the present work has, the establishment of the doctrine of the divinity of Christ.

"Brief Commentaries on such Parts of the Revelation and other Prophecies, as immediately refer to the present Times; in which the several Allegorical Types and Expressions of those Prophecies are translated into their literal Meanings, and applied to their appropriate Events; containing a Summary of the Revelation of the Prophetic Histories of the Beast of the Bottomless Pit, the Beast of the Earth, the Grand Confederacy, or Babylon the

Great, the Man of Sin, the Little Horn, and Antichrist, by JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Esq. formerly of Philadelphia, in America; Author of Letters to a Nobleman, and other Tracts on the late American War." The prophecies contained in the Revelations of St. John, a composition, which, by many learned men, has been rejected as spurious, and still more suspected as to its genuineness—these Prophecies have, in different ages, had a number of expositors, almost all of whom have applied their mysterious denunciations to the passing events of the respective times. Surely the discrepancy of preceding expositors, and the utter inapplicability of the same prophecy to different events, ought to teach our modern interpreters a lesson of extreme caution and diffidence. But, no; as if confidence and positiveness were the credentials of infallibility, each succeeding expositor is as decidedly convinced of the truth of his exposition, almost as if it had been revealed to him from on high! Mr. Galloway's "Beast of the Bottomless Pit" is revolutionary France; "the Beast of the Earth!" In his account of the Seven Vials, Mr. Galloway tells us, that, under the first, are foretold the judgments that should be poured out on revolutionary France; under the second vial, on Papal Rome; under the third, upon Papal Germany; under the fourth, upon the King and people of France; under the fifth, upon the republic and people of France, in her Atheistical state; and the sixth, upon the Ottoman Empire, or Mahomedan apostacy. "The Man of Sin, the Son of Perdition, is the republic of France, in all her conduct, not only acting up to it in its fullest extent, but excelling, and, without shame or remorse, glorying in this very character, and shewing herself the only and exact prototype of the 'Man of Sin.'"—"The Little Horn:—Where shall we find a power, which so perfectly answers to this explanation of it, a power so worthless, so wicked, and abandoned, so lost to all that is virtuous and good, so avowedly impious in principle, and of course so LITTLE in the sight, and so low in the favour, of God, as the revolutionary power of France?"—"Antichrist," mentioned in the Epistles of St. John:—This refers not, as some expositors have imagined, either to the Pagan, Mahomedan, or Papal powers. Can any serious mind take a view of the immoral and impious principles, and the hostile conduct of the revolutionary republic of France against all that has had the least appearance of Christianity, and not see "Antichrist" here



here described, standing in the most glaring light before him?"—Well done, Mr. Galloway!

The day, the 1st of June, 1802, being the day appointed to be observed as a General Thanksgiving for the restoration of peace, our divines, in every part of the kingdom, were employed in pouring forth their general gratulations on that happy event. It is curious to observe the various manner in which the subject was treated by different preachers:—Mr. Taprell amuses his auditors with describing the Battle of the Nile; he applauds the skill with which it was contrived, the cool and steady ardour with which the plan was pursued, and the bold and daring courage which was displayed throughout the engagement. Victory, rather than peace, seems to be the subject of his thanksgiving. So is it with Dr. Vincent, who tells us, that the war has ended on one side with victory, and the undoubted sovereignty of the sea. Mr. Garnett, very properly, lets the army as well as the navy, and the volunteers as well as the regulars, come in for their respective share of glory: and he very becomingly hints, that if the French take any liberties with us, we know how to deal with them. These and many other songs of victory and defiance were offered up to the Almighty, as thanksgivings for the blessings of peace! The same occasion, however, called forth other discourses, in which an appropriate repentance for the miseries occasioned by the war, and a becoming disposition towards an interchange of good offices with our late adversaries, were manifest: among these latter discourses, Mr. T. Belsham's may be noticed, as containing many just and useful reflections. Mr. BICHENO's "Estimate of the Peace" is very fairly made: his discourse contains many sensible remarks, and solemn exhortations: we are called upon not to rejoice that our soldiers and sailors are better fighters than the French, but we are called upon to repent and reform; "and this repentance and reform," the preacher says, must reach both to those personal sins and impieties, which you hear reproved in all our places of worship every sabbath day; and to those which may more properly be called our national sins, such as trading in the persons and sweat and blood of our fellow-creatures; carrying war to every part of the earth for the sake of aggrandisement, and commercial advantages; bartering the liberties of the country for honours and gold; converting the religion of Christ into a system of worldly policy,

of trade and oppression; prostituting the ordinances of the Christian church to mere secular purposes. The Bishop of Llandaff's "Sermon," preached in the chapel of the London Hospital, for the benefit of the charity; and the Bishop of Killaloe's, preached in the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, are both of them very elegant and impressive discourses. Mr. Wood's "Sermon," Mr. Toulmin's, Mr. Evans', and a few more may be perused with advantage. "A Plea for Religion and the Sacred Writings, addressed to the Disciples of Thomas Paine, and wavering Christians of every Persuasion; with an Appendix, containing the Author's Determination to have relinquished his Charge in the established Church, and the Reasons on which that Determination was founded, by the Rev. DAVID SIMPSON, M. A." This is the production of a man, who scorns those explanatory, palliative commentaries, by which some persons high in the church have silenced the reproaches of conscience: according to the thirty-sixth canon, a clergyman is required to subscribe willingly and *ex animo*, that the book of Common Prayer, and of ordering Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, containeth in it nothing contrary to the Scriptures; and that he acknowledges all and every of the thirty-nine articles, besides the ratification to be agreeable to the word of God. "God of my Fathers!" exclaims Mr. Simpson, in a tone of serious and impassioned eloquence, "What a requirement is this! Can I lift up my hand to heaven, and swear by him that liveth for ever and ever, that I do willingly and *ex animo* subscribe, as is legally required? And can I declare, that whosoever doeth not hold the Catholic faith, as explained in the Athanasian Creed, and keep it whole and undefiled, shall, without doubt, perish everlastingly?" Despising the various manœuvres, which are made use of to render palatable these harsh expressions; and, instead of adopting any of the illustrations and modifications, which have been so ingeniously suggested, of these damnatory clauses; Mr. Simpson, like an honest and conscientious man, declines his preferment, and renounces the emoluments of a situation, which he can no longer retain but at the expence of that peace and serenity of mind, which are of infinitely more value than all the bishoprics of the United Kingdoms.

"A Scenic Arrangement of Isaiah's Prophecy relating to the Fall of the renowned City of Babylon, and Belshazzar, its King, by NATHANIEL SCARLETT."



This little work sets the Prophecy of Isaiah in a clearer light, than we have been accustomed to view it, and impresses on the dullest reader a perception of its grandeur and sublimity.

“Oriental Customs; or, an Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures, by an Explanatory Application of the Customs and Manners of the Eastern Nations, and especially the Jews, therein alluded to, &c. by SAMUEL BURDER.” The mode of illustration here pursued was originally adopted by Mr. Harmer, from whose observations the present author has selected whatever appeared important and interesting. As the authors of the sacred Scriptures were all of them Asiatics, many allusions to certain customs and manners, prejudices and opinions, if not totally lost to us, were at least but partially explicable before our connection with the East Indies, and antecedent to the travels which have been performed in various parts, as well of Africa as of Asia. To the materials collected from Mr. Harmer, Mr. Burder has added some very important remarks from Shaw, Pococke, Russell, Bruce, and other eminent writers. If Mr. Burder does sometimes lend too easy a credit to the tales of certain travellers, and if he does occasionally draw inferences not strictly warranted; yet has he altogether executed his work with great judgment and ability.

#### ANTIQUITY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

We ought to have noticed earlier the first volume, which has made its appearance in imperial quarto, under the direction of Mr SAMUEL LYSONS, of “Figures of Mosaic Pavements, discovered at Horkstow, in Lincolnshire.” Mr. Lysons states, in an advertisement to this very beautiful publication, that “the Plates of Mosaic Pavements discovered at Horkstow, here offered to the public, are the beginning of a work, in which it is proposed to exhibit figures of the most remarkable Roman antiquities discovered in Great Britain, under the title of “*Reliquiæ Romanæ*,” to be published in separate parts, four of which will make a volume. With the fourth part will be given a general title-page, and table of contents. The second part, which is in a state of great forwardness, will consist of fourteen plates, representing the remains of temples, inscriptions, and other Roman antiquities, discovered at Bath. The third part will contain ten plates, representing several Mosaic Pavements, discovered near Frampton, in Dorsetshire, coloured after the originals. Of a work of this kind,

it is impossible to ascertain the extent, as that must, in a great measure, depend on future discoveries. The antiquities which have not hitherto been engraved, will be given first; but it is also intended to introduce the most curious of those which have been published before.” The present publication consists of seven plates, all of which are coloured with great delicacy and elegance.

“*Londonium Redivivum*; or, an Ancient History and Modern Description of London; compiled from Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations, the Harleian Miscellany, and other authentic Sources, by JAMES PELLER MALCOLM.” It is observed by Mr. Malcolm, that it would be a labour of little less difficulty to describe the varying form of a summer cloud, than to trace, from year to year, the outline of London. Ever upon the increase, these pages will scarcely have been perused, ere new matter might be found to swell them. When this enormous mass will be completed, is beyond our powers of calculation. The present volume, we should imagine, is only a small part of the intended work. Mr. Malcolm, foreseeing, doubtless, that future researches will present subjects for illustration, at present unforeseen, has not pledged himself to any number of volumes.

#### NATURAL HISTORY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, PHYSICS, &c.

“*Elements of Natural History, &c.*” This introduction to the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus is comprised in two volumes, with twelve explanatory copper-plates. The first volume comprehends the four first classes, namely, 1. mammalia; 2. birds; 3. amphibia; and 4. fishes. The second is devoted to the fifth and sixth classes, viz. to insects and fishes. The editor originally intended to have embraced botany and mineralogy in his plan; but some reasons occurred, in the prosecution of his work, which induced him to contract the scale of it.

A sixth volume has appeared of the “*Transactions of the Linnæan Society*.” Extraordinary attention seems to be paid to the curious and interesting nature of the articles here inserted: nothing puerile ever finds admission into these volumes, and each, as it succeeds the other, emulates to excel it in merit and importance.

“*Monographia Apum Angliæ*; or, an Attempt to divide into their natural Genera and Families such Species of the Linnæan Genus, *Apis*, as have been discovered in England, &c. by W. KIRBY, B. A. F. L. S. &c.” Mr. Kirby seems unrea-



unreasonably severe upon Fabricius, for his ambitious attempt to erect a new system of insectology, in opposition to his master Linnæus. The Linnæan arrangement is founded on the varied structure of the wings of insects, and on the absence of that organ. The system of Fabricius is founded on the varieties of those organs by which insects take their food. Mr. Kirby contends, that the organization of these latter parts is too minute and uncertain for the basis of classification, and that, however imperfect the Linnæan system might be, it was still susceptible of every possible improvement, without the necessity of submitting to any fundamental alteration. Mr. Kirby has presented us a new delineation of the natural characters of the hymenopterous insects, and a new arrangement of the genera and families of the apes. Linnæus was content with a single genus—*apis*. Mr. Kirby divides them into two genera—*melitta* and *apis*; the former having its *lingua* short in the point, straight, somewhat flat, and inclosed within a sort of cylindrical sheath; the latter having its *lingua* shorter, and somewhat bent on one side. Both these genera are distributed into two families, and then again the *melitta* into five, and the *apis* into seven subdivisions. The species belonging to the former amount to fourteen, and those of the latter to forty! In his investigation, Mr. Kirby has evinced the utmost delicacy, perseverance and correctness.

Mr. ROXBURG has published volume 2, fasciculus iii. of the Plants of the Coast of Coromandel: the following is a list of them—they are delineated with exquisite elegance—*Curcuma Montana*. *Justicia repens*. *Justitia pectinata*. *Gratiola veronicifolia*. *Gratiola oppositifolia*. *Rottbœllia compressa*. *Rottbœllia exaltata*. *Opilia amentacea*. *Erycibe paniculara*. *Triopteris Indica*. *Torenia cordifolia*. *Gmelina parvifolia*. *Stemodia viscosa*. *Serpicula verticillata*. *Vallisneria octandra*. *Stilago diandra*. *Antidesma pubescens*. *Rottlera tinctoria*. *Cluitia collina*. *Cluitia patula*. *Cluitia Montana*. *Cluitia spinosa*. *Cluitia scandens*. *Mimosa cinerea*. *Mimosa catechu*."

"The Woodland Companion; or, a short Description of British Trees, with some Accounts of their Uses." This little work, compiled by Dr. AIKIN, will be found extremely interesting and instructive to young persons. The plates (twenty-eight in number) are copied from Hunter's edition of Evelyn's *Sylva*.

Previously to his death, an event which

will long be regretted by every lover of science, Dr. GARNETT published the first volume of his "Annals of Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, Literature, Agriculture, and the Mechanical and Fine Arts." This work, laid out on a very extensive scale, and certainly executed with great care and ability, was to have been offered to the public as an annual report of the progress and state of science: every new discovery was to have been announced and described; the proceedings of learned societies were to have been briefly detailed; and a kind of *Catalogue raisonné* afforded of all books published, either in England or elsewhere, on philosophical or scientific subjects. The work is divided into three parts, the first of which contains three sections:—1. An Account of Discoveries made in the Year 1800 in Natural Philosophy; 2. in Natural History; 3. in Chemistry. Each of these sections is subdivided into several chapters. The second part, under the general title of Literary, comprehends a concise Account of Books lately published in England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, &c. arranged under the various heads of Agriculture, Antiquities, Law, the Arts, Biography, Chemistry, Dictionaries, Grammars, Dramas, History, Novels, Poetry, Politics, &c. The third part contains miscellaneous articles, and is divided into four sections, namely, 1. Account of Improvements in Agriculture; 2. Arts; 3. Fine Arts; 4. Obituary." It is much to be hoped, that a work planned with such judgment, and commenced with such ability, will be continued with the same spirit of industry and research.

"*Prodromus Lepidopterorum Britannicorum*; a concise Catalogue of British Lepidopterous Insects, with the Times and Places of Appearance in the winged State, by a Fellow of the Linnæan Society." We are extremely happy to learn, that this little tract is the forerunner of a complete Account of British Moths, Butterflies, &c. under the title of "*Lepidoptera Britannica*." A Society has been formed, possessing what its members denominate an Aurelian Cabinet, to which each agrees to present from his private collection every Lepidopterous insect not already contained in it. By this method, we are informed, that upwards of eleven hundred species, and above three hundred varieties, have been collected, many of which will probably, on future investigation, be ascertained as distinct species. The present Catalogue consists of three columns:



columns:—the first contains the trivial name; the second the time, and the third the place, of appearance; to each division are prefixed the general names.

“Richardi Relhan, A. M. (Villæ de Hemingly in Agro Lincolnienſi Rectoris; Regiæ Societatis Londinenſis Socii; et Societatis Linnæanæ Aſſoc.) Flora Cantabrigienſis, exhibens Plantas Agri Cantabrigienſis indigenas, ſecundum Systema ſexuale digeſtās, cum Characteribus genericis, Diagnosi Specierum, ſynonymis ſelectis, nominibus trivialibus, loco natali, tempore inſeſcentiæ.” The first edition of this work was published in 1785; that edition, together with its Supplement, enumerated 1211 ſpecies of plants; but, within the laſt twenty years, ſo many additions have been diſcovered to our native botany, that the Cambridge Catalogue now amounts to 1344 ſpecies. Mr. Relhan’s work is ſaid to be extremely accurate, and extremely elegant.

A Tranſlation has appeared from the German of Klaproth’s “Analytical Eſſays towards promoting the Chemical Knowledge of Mineral Subſtances.” The Tranſlation is executed with accuracy and ſkill.

The following is a uſeful vade-mecum, “The New Chemical Nomenclature, ſelected from the moſt diſtinguiſhed modern Writers on Chemistry, deſigned for the Uſe of Students in Pharmacy, Druggiſts, Apothecaries, &c. by C. PYE, Chemiſt.”

Dr. HALL has ably tranſlated from the French of Guyton-Morveau, “A Treatiſe on the Means of Purifying Infected Air, or Preventing Contagion.” The fumes of vinegar, and of the mineral acids, will correct the ſætor of putrid air; but the vapour of oxygenated muriatic acid appears, from a ſeries of experiments, to be far the moſt powerful of any in its operation. M. Guyton Morveau aſſerts, that ſo long ago as the year 1773 he recommended the uſe of this vapour, as a corrective of the noxious atmosphere of the burying-vaults under the church at Dijon.

“The Works in Natural Hiſtory of the late Rev. GILBERT WHITE, A. M. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, comprising the Natural Hiſtory of Selborne; the Naturaliſt’s Calendar; and Miscellaneous Obſervations, extracted from his Papers; to which are added, a Calendar and Obſervations, by W. MARKWICK, Eſq.” Mr. White’s Natural Hiſtory of Selborne has, we believe, for ſome years, been out of print: it is with the greateſt pleaſure we have ſeen a republication of that very ele-

gant work, connected with other productions from the ſame ingenious and accomplished author. We confeſs ourſelves, however, to be ſorry, that only ſo much of the original work ſhould be here reprinted as ſtrictly relates to natural hiſtory, and that the antiquarian digreſſions ſhould have been omitted. The miscellaneous obſervations in natural hiſtory relate to birds, quadrupeds, inſects, and vermes; vegetables and meteorology. Theſe poſſeſs various degrees of merit, and are frequently accompanied with ſome judicious remarks from Mr. Markwick. Among the obſervations on vegetables, we ſee the following on fairy rings:—“The cauſe, occaſion, call it what you will, of fairy-rings, ſubſiſts in the turf, and is conveyable with it; for the turf of my garden-walks, brought from the downs above, abounds with theſe appearances, which vary their ſhape, and ſhift ſituation continually, diſcovering themſelves now in circles, now in ſegments, and ſometimes in irregular patches and ſpots. Wherever they obtain, puff-balls abound; the ſeeds of which were doubtleſs brought in the turf.” Mr. White is completely puzzled about theſe fairy rings, and does not even attempt to account for them. Dr. Darwin’s hypotheſis is the moſt plausible and ingenious of any that we recollect to have ſeen propoſed for the explication of the phenomenon. He ſuppoſes, that it is produced by electricity. Flaſhes of lightning are generally diſcharged upon the earth: moiſt trees are the moſt frequent conductors of theſe flaſhes; but, occaſionally, larger parts or prominences of clouds, gradually ſinking as they move along, are diſcharged on the moiſter parts of graſſy plains. The cloud, thus attracted, will become nearly cylindrical; or, rather, with deference to Dr. Darwin, conical; and will ſtrike the earth with a ſtream of electricity, various in its diametres. Now, as a ſtream of electricity diſplaces the air it paſſes through, and as without air nothing can be calcined, no part of the graſs can be burned by it, but the external ring of the cylinder, where the air has acceſs to the graſs; the earth, thus calcined, becomes richer, produces a much ſtronger and more deep-coloured blade, puff-balls and funguſes abound; and Mr. White is doubtleſs correct in ſtating, that the fertility of this charred circle, called a fairy-ring, is not impaired by a removal of the turf.

In an advertisement is given a very brief account of the benevolent and accomplished



complished author of the volumes before us:—"Being of an unambitious temper, and strongly attached to the charms of rural scenery, he early fixed his residence in his native village, where he spent the greater part of his life in literary occupations, and especially in the study of nature. This he followed with patient assiduity, and a mind ever open to the lessons of piety and benevolence, which such a study is so well-calculated to afford. Though several occasions offered of settling upon a college-living, he could never persuade himself to quit the beloved spot, which was, indeed, a peculiarly happy situation for an observer. He was much esteemed by a select society of intelligent and worthy friends, to whom he paid occasional visits. Thus his days passed tranquil and serene, with scarcely any other vicissitudes than those of the seasons, till they closed at a mature age, on June 26, 1793. Such a man as Mr. White, inviting to the peaceful retirement of a country life by his own example, exhibiting a composure and serenity of mind inaccessible to jealousy, avarice, or any ambition but that of excellence in virtue and science, brings to our recollection the following lines of Sir Henry Wotton:

Abused mortals, did you know  
Where joy, heart's ease, and comfort grow,  
You'd scorn proud towers,  
And seek them in these bowers,  
Where winds sometimes our woods perhaps  
may shake,  
But blustering care could never tempest make,  
Nor murmurs e'er come nigh us,  
Saving of fountains that glide by us.

ASTRONOMY, MATHEMATICS, AND GEOGRAPHY.

"A Treatise on Astronomy, in which the Elements of the Science are deduced in a natural Order, from the Appearance of the Heavens to an Observer on the Earth, demonstrated on Mathematical Principles, and explained by an Application to the various Phenomena, by OLINTHUS GREGORY, Teacher of Mathematics, Cambridge." Mr. Gregory, considering, on the one hand, that whatever merit the works of Bonnycastle, Ferguson, Long, and Lacaille may intrinsically possess, they do not suit the present advanced state of astronomical science; and, on the other, that, although Mr. Vince's publication contains most of the new discoveries, yet it is so bulky and voluminous a work, as materially to im-

pede its circulation among astronomical students: under these considerations, he has endeavoured "to lay before the public a treatise on astronomy, which shall, in some measure, correspond with the advanced state of the science, and, at the same time, occupy an intermediate station between those which give merely a concise view of the elements, and those which, by their voluminousness, and consequent expensiveness, are prevented from obtaining a general circulation among students of mathematics." This work is not calculated for inferior mathematicians; throughout the whole, Mr. Gregory has supposed his reader to have obtained a previous knowledge of the principles of algebra, plane and spherical trigonometry, conic sections, mechanics, optics, and the projection of the sphere: the doctrine of fluxions, indeed, is only made use of in one or two instances, and those respecting matters of mere curiosity. The plan of this work is well-arranged, and the execution extremely respectable, and it indisputably proves that the author is completely qualified for his profession, as a teacher of the mathematics.

"An Enquiry into the Origin of the Constellations that compose the Zodiac, and the Uses they were intended to promote, by the Rev. JOHN BARRETT, D.D. &c." This offspring of man's brain is surely the wildest and most whimsical that was ever produced! Dr. Barrett evinces great learning, and an ardent spirit of research, nor is he destitute of ingenuity; but his ingenuity runs riot—E. g. Aries is symbolical of the Divine Being. Scripture every where represents the relation of men to God, as that of his people, and the sheep of his pasture: who is the natural shepherd of the real sheep? who is it whom they all naturally follow after in the same manner as the human race ought to observe and obey their Father in Heaven? and who is this but the ram? Therefore, in the language of nature and scripture combined together, the relation of the Author of Nature, the God and Father of us all, to all his creatures, the works of his power, and productions of his wisdom, will be the same as that of the ram to the sheep; and consequently the ram will be the symbol thereof." Q. E. D. Taurus is the symbol of the ocean. The earth was originally in a liquid state, in a great measure. Now the attributes of the ocean are strength, impetuous motion, an immense extension and a bellowing noise, all of which seem to be properly expressed by the bull. Gemini indicates day and night. Cancer means the visible heaven,



starry firmament. Leo denotes the sun, from the qualities or attributes of this animal. "These are strength and watchfulness. Now both these are also, with the strictest truth, attributed to the sun, who is styled the eye of the world by Mart. Capella. . . . And, as its foreparts are emblematical of strength, so are its hinder parts of weakness; in which it again resembles the departing or setting sun. And, as the lion's presence causes the other animals to disappear, so the sun's rising makes the stars to disappear from the heavens!!" Virgo means the teeming earth. This illustration is laboured with astonishing dexterity and learning. Libra denotes the sabbath. While the effect of all other machines is to produce motion, this alone produces rest. Scorpio designates the chief instrument in the fall of man. Sagittarius is symbolical of the Great Deliverer. Capricornus means the devil. Aquarius denotes troubles and miseries. "The idea of water is naturally connected with that of multitude, and consequently with that of immensity; hence the ocean is the only object to which we attribute immensity; and from its parts being easily divisible, it is connected with the idea of motion. From these it will follow, first, that waters denote peoples, nations, Rev. xvii. 15, xix. 6. Secondly, that they will denote troubles, sorrows; as a multitude of affairs necessarily implies sorrow; and, as a state of trouble is naturally a state opposite to that of rest, i. e. a state of motion." Pisces signifies death: since the land of the living is mentioned in Scripture, the sea of course must denote death, and fishes very fairly dead men, &c. &c.!!"

"A Synopsis of Data for the Construction of Triangles, by THOMAS LEYBOURN." This ingenious work is divided into four parts:—The first contains data for such triangles as have been constructed generally, the vertical angle being supposed acute or obtuse; the second, data for the construction of right-angled triangles; the third, data for such triangles as have been constructed by plane geometry, when certain parts were equal to given solids; and the fourth data, for such triangles as have been constructed, when certain parts were required to be the greatest or least possible. Instead of referring to those authors where constructions may be found, as Mr. Lawson has done, Mr. Leybourn intends to publish separately a complete set of solutions, which are to be exhibited both geometrically,

with their modes of calculation, and algebraically.

Mr. LEVET's "Astronomical and Geographical Lessons," might better have been arranged, perhaps, under the head of Education. They are perspicuous and correct.

Mr. PINKERTON has published, in two quarto volumes, a system of "Modern Geography," including the most recent discoveries, and political alterations. An Astronomical Introduction is prefixed by the Rev. Mr. VINCE; and the maps, although they are not on a scale so large as we could have wished, are extremely elegant and correct; they are drawn under the direction, and with the latest improvements, of Arrowsmith, and are engraved by Lowry. We have not yet had an opportunity of perusing this work; that opportunity will soon occur, in which case we shall probably enlarge on its merits on a future occasion.

#### FINE ARTS.

"Extracts from a Correspondence with the Academies of Vienna and St. Petersburg, on the Cultivation of the Arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, in the Austrian and Russian Dominions; to which is prefixed a summary Account of the Transactions of the Royal Academy of London, from the Close of the Exhibition of 1801, to the present Exhibition at Somerset-house, 1802, by PRINCE HOARE, Member of the Academies of Florence and Cortona, and Secretary for Foreign Correspondence to the Royal Academy of London." This volume opens with an elegant, but too laboured, address from Mr. Hoare to the President and Academicians, in which he enlarges, with great propriety, on the advantages likely to result from the liberal correspondence opened with foreign academies; the noble emulation which will be awakened by the contemplation of congenial talent must increase the energies of intellectual progress, and an enlarged communication of sentiments and ideas, must tend "to prevent the growth of contracted habits in art, or what is commonly called manner, which, whether national or individual, will, wherever it prevails, necessarily detract something from the perfection of talents." After the Address to the President, a summary Account succeeds of the principal Occurrences and Transactions relative to the Royal Academy of London, from the Close of the Exhibition, 1801. Next follow some particulars relating to the Academy at Vienna, namely,



ly, Extracts of a Letter from its President, Mr. Fûger; the History of the Plastic Arts at Vienna; and a View of the present Regulations and Establishment of the Imperial Royal Academy of Arts at Vienna; and, thirdly, particulars relative to the Academy of St. Petersburg, namely, a Letter from its Secretary, M. de Labzin, wherein the writer gives the state of the Fine Arts in that Capital, together with a brief Account of the Works of some its Members; to which he subjoins an Account of the Regulations and the Privileges granted to the Academy by the Empress, Catherine II.

“Plans, and Views in Perspective, with Descriptions of Buildings erected in England and Scotland; and also an Essay to elucidate the Grecian, Roman, and Gothic Architecture, accompanied with Designs, by ROBERT MITCHELL, Architect, large-folio.” This magnificent work is printed in English and French, and is accompanied with numerous plates. The author evinces great taste, and a considerable acquaintance with the principles of his art.

The following work will be found to contain many sensible rules and useful instructions—“The Young Painter’s Maulestick, being a Practical Treatise on Perspective; containing Rules and Principles for Delineation on Planes, treated so as to render the Art of Drawing correctly easy of attainment even to common Capacities; and entertaining, at the same Time, from its Truth and Facility; founded on the clear mechanical Process of Vignola and Sirigatti; united with the theoretic Principles of the celebrated Dr. Brook Taylor; addressed to Students in Drawing, by JAMES MALTON, Architect and Draftsman.”

“The Costume of Turkey, illustrated by a Series of Engravings; with Descriptions in English and French.”—This very splendid and beautiful work will of course be placed on the same costly shelf with the Costume of China, and the Punishments of China: it contains sixty coloured engravings, the drawings for which, we are informed by the editor, were made on the spot about four years ago, by M. Dalvimart, and may be depended on for their correctness. It might reasonably have been expected from the editor, who charges eight guineas for his volume, that he would give us some information respecting M. Dalvimart, in order that we might have been able to estimate his authority; because, in a work of this sort, fidelity of representation is of the utmost importance.

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It may fairly be objected against the present volume, that the descriptions which accompany the plates are too brief and unsatisfactory: nothing, certainly, can exceed the brilliancy of the plates.

CLASSICAL AND ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

“An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable editions of the Greek and Roman Classics; being in Part a tabulated Arrangement from Dr. Harwood’s View, &c. with Notes from Maittaire, De Bure, Dictionnaire Bibliographique, and References to ancient and modern Catalogues, by T. F. DIBDIN, A. B.” Mr. Dibdin has compressed within a small compass a great deal of matter, by dividing his pages into five columns, the first of which contains the name of the editor of the book, the second the place at which it was printed; the third the size, whether folio, quarto, or other; the fourth the date, and the fifth its character, as to its value. The notes are numerous and well-selected, and the work is altogether a very useful compendium.

“Viridarium Poeticum, seu Delectus Epithetorum in celeberrimis Latinis Scriptoribus sparforum, designatum, Epitheta ab antiquis usurpata Exemplis illustrandum, in Scholarum usum quibus compositio Latina præcipuam Eruditionis partem effecit, a THOMA BROWNE, A. M.” This is a republication, in a new form, of the work of Johannes Ravinius, &c. The present work, which is introduced by a Preface written in very elegant Latin, is ably executed, and will be found extremely useful.

“The Anti-jargonist; or, a Short Introduction to the Hindoostanee Language, vulgarly, but erroneously, called the Moors, &c. by the Author of the Hindoostanee Dictionary.” The present is an abstract, by Mr. GILCHRIST, of his “Oriental Linguist.” The object of it is to prevent Indian and English gentlemen from imbibing that vulgar dialect or jargon which some grammars have taught. The Introduction contains many curious remarks on the prejudices, manners, &c. of the Indians; a Synopsis of the Grammar follows the Introduction; and is succeeded by a copious Vocabulary, English and Hindoostanee, as well as Hindoostanee and English. Then follow some very useful lists of technical and military terms, familiar dialogues, regulations concerning the new College of Calcutta, translations from prose and verse, with a copper-plate engraving of the Indian Ho-



ral Diagram, and some remarks on the Eastern divisions of time.

"The Flowers of Persian Literature; containing Extracts from the most celebrated Authors in Prose and Verse, with a Translation into English; being a Companion to Sir William Jones's Persian Grammar; to which is prefixed, an Essay on the Language and Literature of Persia, by S. ROUSSEAU, Teacher of the Persian Language." The intention of this work is to supply Oriental students with a book of instructions, such a one as Sir William Jones, in the Preface to his Persian Grammar, gave us reason to expect from his own pen, but which he never composed. In the first part of the present work, Mr. Rousseau has compiled, from the works of Sir William Jones, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Champion, Sir William Ouseley, &c. An Essay on the Language and Literature of Persia, commencing from the earliest Eras, and brought down to the present Time. "The second part contains a large selection of entertaining and useful pieces, from different authors, which are given in Persian and English, so literal, that any person, who has acquired the rudiments of the language, may, with very little trouble, turn them out of Persian into English."

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

"A fourth Dissertation on Fever, &c. by GEORGE FORDYCE, M. D. &c." If any thing could increase the high reputation of Dr. Fordyce, the series of essays, which he has published within these few years, on the subject of Fever, has added to his professional eminence. The treatise is now completed, but the venerable author is no more! The present publication is posthumous. It contains the history of, and remedies to be employed in, irregular intermittent fevers.

"The Edinburgh School of Medicine, containing the Preliminary or Fundamental Branches of Professional Education, viz. Anatomy, Medical Chemistry, and Botany, by W. NISBET, M. D." Dr. Nisbet (the ingenious author of the Clinical Guide) has endeavoured, in these volumes, to present the student with such a body of information on those sciences which are the ground-work of medicine, as may enable him to cultivate a deeper acquaintance with them with facility and success. The arrangement which he follows is that which is pursued by the professors of Edinburgh. The work is professedly a compendium, and it is altogether executed with considerable care and ability.

Mr. EDMONSTON has published an in-

teresting "Account of an Ophthalmia, which appeared in the second Regiment of Argyleshire Fencibles, in the Months of February, March, and April, 1802; with some Observations on the Egyptian Ophthalmia." Several individuals of this regiment were attacked with this disease on their passage from Egypt, and several others on their return to England. Mr. Edmonston ascribes the disorder to direct contagion brought from Egypt by the regiment, and he supports his opinion with considerable success; the *methodus medendi* was scarification of the eye in the beginning, and, when the inflammation had in some measure abated, collyria of lead and zinc, blisters, and an insertion into the eye of an opiate solution.

"Cases of Cancer; with Observations on the Use of Carbonate of Lime in that Disease, by EDWARD KENTISH, M. D." Led by the effect of chalk in burns, Dr. Kentish applied it to two cases of cancer: in one it succeeded, in the other it failed. The observations which accompany these cases are ingenious.

Dr. PEART has presented the public with some "Practical Information" on three separate subjects in three separate tracts; the doctor stamps an high value on his discoveries, whatever may be the opinion of the public concerning them. One of these tracts treats on the malignant scarlet fever and sore throat; a second on the inflammation of the bowels, and strangulated rupture; the third on St. Anthony's fire, and on Erythematous affections in general, and on the measles.

"A Collection of Papers, intended to promote an Institution for the Cure and Prevention of Infectious Fevers in Newcastle and other populous Towns, by JOHN CLARK, M. D." They who are desirous of learning the opinions of many eminent practitioners on the danger vulgarly apprehended of establishing fever-houses, in the midst of populous cities, and fever-wards in some detached parts of an infirmary, will be gratified by the perusal of these interesting papers.

"Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, translated from the French of G. Cuvier, Member of the National Institute, Professor in the College of France, and in the Central School of the Pantheon, &c. by WILLIAM ROSS, under the Inspection of James Macartney, Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy in St. Bartholomew's Hospital." No one has pursued the science of comparative anatomy with more ardour or with more success than M. Cuvier, a man whose professional attainments



semns have ranked him in the highest class of physiologists and anatomists in Europe. The present work (which is very carefully and correctly translated) is not, however, given to the public by the Professor himself, but is drawn up by M. Dumeril, from the *viva-voce* lectures of Professor Cuvier, who has sanctioned the publication, by stating, that he has revised the manuscript of his pupil with the greatest care; that he has supplied details which could not conveniently be introduced in public lectures; that he has rectified such statements as he had too hastily advanced, and has added every information connected with his lectures, which he had obtained, since their delivery, by his dissections and his reading. "I therefore do not hesitate to acknowledge this work (says he) as my own, and to avow all the assertions it contains." The Introductory Lecture, which is written in very elegant French, and has, for its uncommon excellence, been separately translated by Mr. Allen of Edinburgh, contains, perhaps without exception, the most comprehensive, distinct, and correct summary of the laws of animal economy, that has ever been delivered. Notwithstanding this work is not of British growth, and on that account, perhaps, ought not, in strict propriety, to have been noticed in an account of the progress of Domestic Literature, we meant to have profited by the appearance of the translation before us, and have given an outline of the plan pursued by M. Cuvier, but we must decline it; such an outline, we perceive, would occupy a great deal more room than it is consistent with this article to afford.

"Observations on Pulmonary Consumption: or, an Essay on the Lichen Islandicus, considered as an Aliment and a Medicine in that Disorder, illustrated by a coloured Engraving, by J. B. REGNAULT, late Physician to the Military Hospitals and Forces of France, &c." The chief object of this pamphlet is to recommend a new and improved manner of employing this lichen. The general practice of Dr. Regnault is to prepare an extract or jelly, by boiling  $\frac{3}{4}$  vj of the lichen, which has been washed clean in boiling water, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  vj of spring-water for an hour or more, and then evaporating the strained decoction, with the addition of  $\frac{3}{4}$  vj of refined sugar, to the consistence of a syrup or jelly. This he gives either alone, or mixed with milk, syrups, &c. to the quantity of three or four ounces or more daily, which constitutes the medicinal exhibition. A few useful rules are

introduced, respecting the diet and regimen of consumptive patients, and the efficacy of the lichen islandicus is insisted on by the history of various cases.

Dr. JAMES RUSSEL has published "A Treatise on the Morbid Affections of the Knee-Joint," in which he has thrown great light on the nature and cure of those very painful and dangerous disorders.

"An Enquiry into some of the Effects of Venereal Poison on the Human Body; with an occasional Application of Physiology; Observations on some of the Opinions of Mr. John Hunter and Mr. B. Bell; and Practical Remarks, by S. SAWREY, Surgeon." The latter part only of this work is of any importance, namely, that which contains the practical observations of Mr. Sawrey. These are ingenious, and worthy of attention.

"Facts and some Arguments tending to shew, that the Public Decision may with Prudence be suspended respecting the Inoculation of the Cow-pox, by THOMAS LEE, a Member of the University of Edinburgh." Mr. Lee is a resolute oppugner of the Vaccina: he laughs at the decision of Parliament: that assembly, which could reward an old woman (Mrs. Stephens) for the secret of disguising soap in veal broth, as a never-failing solvent of the stone in the bladder; and which could throw away its money to Mrs. Noufflers, for a nonsensical nostrum to destroy the tape-worm, does not appear to him very competent to estimate the importance of vaccination. But the cases surely are widely different. The nostrums of these daughters of Hygeia were kept secret; the veil, which their mother is said to have worn, was thrown over her offspring, and they could only be tempted to lift it up by the munificence of Parliament. Here, on the contrary, there is no secret. The vaccine-inoculation has been subjected to the severest experiments of persons strongly prejudiced against it: it has been tried with success on various constitutions, and in various climates. Mr. Lee says, that Parliament, like a jury, can only decide upon evidence; and, if the evidence be all one way, of one tenor, can a Parliament be blamed, or a jury arraigned, for giving a judgment contrary to the real fact? If Mr. Lee means to insinuate, that there was partiality in the investigation which took place on Dr. Jenner's petition, he should have stated the reasons of his suspicion: that the evidence was all one way, and of one tenor, was precisely the very ground, and indeed the only ground, on which the petition, could be admitted



Had the evidence been contradictory—had one man stated the inefficacy against another, who boasted of its power of prevention—if one in ten, or fifteen, or twenty, had exhibited unfavourable facts, the petition of Dr. Jenner must have been rejected: preponderating evidence would have been against him, if ten cases even in ten thousand could have been fairly and firmly established, in which the small-pox had succeeded to the true constitutional infection of the vaccine. The objection, therefore, is idle, unless Mr. Lee means to insinuate, that the committee on the petition conducted the examination with partiality: this, upon what ground we know not, has been suspected; but, if we consider the inadequacy (according to their ideas of the petitioner's merit) of the sum voted, there is no very striking presumption of its truth. Mr. Lee has brought forward two facts in opposition to the efficacy of the cow-pox: when vaccination had gained so much ground as to excite opposition, it is well known that a great number of these facts, as they were supposed to be by those who alleged them, were brought forward to invalidate the practice; but on minute investigation, some circumstance or other was always detected, which brought the facts themselves, at least, into suspicion. Had Mr. Lee stated his cases before the committee of Dr. Jenner, they would have been carefully scrutinized; and, we are authorised to believe, from the failure of so many similar representations, would have been found guilty of some inaccuracy, of which the reporter is, no doubt, utterly unconscious.

Dr. THORNTON has published some more "Facts decisive in Favour of the Cow-pox, including an Account of the Inoculation of the Village of Lowther, under the Patronage of the late Earl of Lonsdale."

"Practical Observations on the Inoculation of Cow-pox, pointing out a Test of a Constitutional Affection in those Cases in which the local Inflammation is slight, and in which no Fever is perceptible, illustrated by Cases and Plates, by JAMES BRYCE, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, &c. and one of the Surgeons to the Institution for the gratuitous Inoculation of the Cow-pox." A considerable portion of this work is compiled from the publications of Dr. Jenner. The only original portion of importance is that which professes to afford a test of constitutional affection. If a person, already under vaccine-inoculation, receives every day a fresh lancet, armed with ichor,

till the fever induced by the first inoculation supervenes, all the punctures will advance, with progressive rapidity, inversely proportioned to their priority, so that the areola of the last puncture will be perfect as soon as, and at the same time with, the first. Mr. Bryce recommends a second inoculation, to be performed as a criterion of the efficacy of the first: if the progress of the second is not accelerated, and its areola synchronous with the first, the first is inefficacious, and was probably a mere local affection. This is an ingenious idea, but there are some slight objections against the practice, which we have not room to state in this place. Mr. Bryce advises the second inoculation to take place between thirty-six and forty-eight hours before the areola of the first is expected to appear. "If the second inoculation is not accelerated, but proceeds in the usual course, it will prove that the first was not necessary to produce the constitutional effect, and, therefore, that a third should be performed, as a counter-proof of the efficacy of the second."

#### THE VETERINARY ART.

We must content ourselves with the simple enumeration of a few tracts, which evince, that that noble animal, the horse, so much subservient to our pleasures and our necessities, is every day becoming an object of more care and attention to men of science:—The following is an useful work, "A Compendium of the Veterinary Art; containing an accurate Description of all the Diseases to which the Horse is liable, their Symptoms and Treatment: the Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse's Foot; Observations on the Principles and Practice of Shoeing; on Feeding and Exercise, the Stables, &c. illustrated by Plates, by JAMES WHITE, Veterinary Surgeon to his Majesty's First Royal Dragoons."

Mr. DENNY's "Treatise on the Diseases of Horses" is an able performance.

The Veterinary College publishes its "Transactions."

#### VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

"Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, in Company with several Divisions of the French Army, during the Campaign of General Bonaparte in that Country, and published under his immediate Patronage, by Vivant Denon, embellished with numerous Engravings, translated by ARTHUR AIKIN." Our English philosophers have expressed much disappointment at the labours of those literary men who accompanied the First Consul to Egypt, for the express purpose of explaining its ancient



monuments, of decyphering its hieroglyphics, of recording the manners and customs of its inhabitants, and of examining the natural productions of its soil. The fact is, that we do not make sufficient allowance for the circumstances of danger, fatigue, and interruption, with which these *savans* were surrounded, and by which their researches were frequently frustrated. The mere scientific traveller, if in a foreign country he has mountains to traverse, and rocks to scale, and an ungenial climate to contend with, may, at least, examine at his leisure, and in security, the objects of his pursuit;—he may at least repose in the evening, after the labours of the day, and rise with renovated strength in the morning to renew them. But, in the train of an invading army, whose unprovoked attack rendered them a just object of hatred and abhorrence to the half-civilised people, whose hamlets they burned, whose fields they wasted, and whose wives and daughters they unsparingly violated; in such a situation, where the circle of security was the range of the cannon, and where every straggler on the march was vigilantly laid wait for, and cut off, much of that information, which could result only from patient and leisurely research, ought not to have been very confidently expected; and an attentive and candid consideration of the campaign in Egypt will rather induce us to think highly of the industry and courage of those men of letters, who, in the eager and disinterested pursuit of science, were content to endure the fatigue, and to share the danger, of war, than to ridicule the insufficiency of their acquirements, or despise the scantiness of that information which they so perilously acquired. The present work is the production of a man of learning, taste, sentiment, and science. The reader will not expect a detail of military operations—Cit. Denon was not a professional soldier, and could weep over the miseries which his countrymen were inflicting. But, altho' these volumes afford not a diurnal detail of marches, battles, and of sieges; we are not left in ignorance of the state of the army, and the projects of the commander, so that a charm is thus thrown over the whole, by a judicious, and very unusual, mixture of historic narrative and scientific research. An Englishman must expect to find also a partiality in favour of the French; a high-drawn character of the courage of the soldiery, and the virtue of their commanders. Still, however, M. Denon's account of the transactions in Egypt is quite as fair as can reasonably be

expected. On the one hand, altho' proud of the courage, he does not gloss over the vices, of the army; he does not attempt to palliate their shameful licentiousness, their lust of rapine and of slaughter; and, on the other hand, far from being studious to conceal, he delights to notice those virtues of mercy and humanity, which were occasionally displayed, almost to an incredible extent, by the enemy: for this purpose, several little anecdotes are introduced, which, as Denon justly observes, give a better insight into the morals of nations than regular discussions. The Institute had remained at Cairo about a month, when their house was pillaged in a general insurrection of the inhabitants: firing was heard in different places, and many persons belonging to the commission of arts fell a sacrifice to the fury of the populace. After considerable slaughter, however, it was quelled the second day, by means of some heavy artillery. "Though the populace, the devotees, and some of the great people of Cairo, shewed themselves fanatical and cruel in this revolt, the middle class (which is in all countries the most accessible to reason and virtue) was perfectly humane and generous to us, notwithstanding the wide difference of manners, religion, and language; whilst from the galleries of the minarets murder was devoutly preached up, whilst the streets were filled with death and carnage; all those in whose houses any Frenchmen were lodged were eager to save them by concealment, and to supply and anticipate all their wants. An elderly woman, in the quarter in which we lodged, gave us to understand, that, as our wall was but weak, if we were attacked, we had only to throw it down, and seek for shelter in her harem: a neighbour, without being asked, sent us provisions at the expence of his own store, when no food was to be purchased in the town, and every thing announced approaching famine; he even removed every thing from before our house, which could render it conspicuous to the enemy, and went to sinoak at our door, as if it were his own, in order to deceive any who might attack us. Two young persons, who were pursued in the streets, were snatched up by some unknown people, and carried into a house, and, whilst they were furiously struggling for deliverance, expecting that they were destined for some horrible cruelty, the kind ravishers, not being able otherwise to convince them of the hospitable benevolence of their intentions, delivered up to them their own children, as pledges of their sincerity. Many other



other such anecdotes could be given of delicate sensibility, which recal the feelings of human nature, in times in which they seem to be entirely abandoned. If the grave Mussulman represses those tokens of sensibility, which other nations would take a pride in exhibiting, it is in order to preserve the dignified austerity of his character." What must have the feelings of such a man as Denon, at the extension of humanity so unmerited, and of mercy so ill requited! The Tlascalans afford an instance of generosity, which was brought to our recollection on reading the account we have just related:—When Cortez was endeavouring to penetrate into Mexico, the capital of Montezuma's empire, it was necessary for him to pass through the country of the Tlascalans: they refused to admit the invader into their territories, advanced boldly to the charge, and often fought hand to hand; they gave the Spaniards warning of their intentions, and, imagining that they might want provisions, sent into their camp a large supply of poultry and maize, telling them, that they scorned to attack an enemy enfeebled by hunger; that they would not insult their gods by offering up such famished victims, or feed themselves on such emaciated prey. Fifty of these savages, who brought provision to the camp, were considered as spies by the commander, and had their heads cut off by the civilised Cortez! M. Denon's work, in the original, is of uncommon magnificence. The author is a rapid and accurate draftsman; his pencil was always in his hand, and the temples, porticoes, pillars, and monumental antiquities, which he has delineated, give us such an assurance of the originality, as well as the simplicity and grandeur, of Egyptian architecture, that, if that of Greece can never lose its celebrity, it may, at least, be considered as in debt for much of its beauty to the graceful and majestic models afforded by Thebes, Latopolis, and Tentyra. This translation is accompanied by exact and spirited copies of all the important and highly curious engravings annexed to the original, without which the text would have been in many places unintelligible to the reader, as M. Denon is constantly referring from his work to these splendid appendages. The style in which the English plates are engraved is highly honourable to our artists, whose credit will by no means be lessened by a comparison of Mr. Aikin's translation with the splendid original. An Abridgment of Denon's work has also been published by Mr. Kendall; but, as

it only contains about half a dozen of the plates, of a small size, out of more than one hundred and forty, it can hardly be considered, as possessing any relation to the original. A still more inferior edition, in small 12mo. has also appeared, by another translator.

A translation has appeared from the French of a work, which has excited just and universal indignation, intitled "The State of Egypt after the Battle of Heliopolis, preceded by general Observation on the Physical and Political Character of the Country, by REGNIER, General of Division." It is well known, that, after the departure of Bonaparte from Egypt, and the death of General Kleber, a considerable jealousy arose between the Generals of the French army of the East. General Regnier, in order to console the French under the extreme and biting mortification of having been driven from their favourite possession of Egypt, has not scrupled to impeach the conduct of Menou, as the Commander in Chief, and to insinuate in the meanest and most dishonourable manner, that the British troops are indebted for their victory, not to their own intrepidity and prowess, so much as to the incapacity of the General who opposed them. General Regnier is a philosopher and a politician; his researches in the physical and political character of Egypt exhibit a well informed mind and a comprehensive understanding. We are happy to see, that Sir Robert Wilson has translated, in a separate pamphlet, that portion of the present work, which relates to the "Campaign of the East, and the British and Turkish Forces in Egypt," and has exposed the misstatements of the French General. Sir Robert Wilson, we also learn, is preparing for the press an enlarged Account of the Egyptian Campaign.

"The Journal of FREDERIC HORNEMANN'S Travels from Cairo to Mourzouk, the Capital of the Kingdom of Fezzan, in Africa, in the Years of 1797-8." The African Society has been singularly fortunate in the choice of their emissaries. The noble object for which the institution was originally formed, has been steadily persevered in, and the gentlemen who have offered their services for the perilous employment of exploring the interior of Africa have deserved the confidence reposed in them. No man among them, however, seems to have been better qualified, by nature and education, to promote the object of the Society—no man has a more ardent and indomitable spirit



spirit of enterprise, or enjoys constitutional and corporeal powers in greater perfection than Mr. Hornemann. Altho' the interesting narrative of our traveller is concluded with his account of the physical and moral state of Fezzan, and its effeminate inhabitants, the present volume is enriched with a long Appendix, containing, among other things, the learned Observations of Sir W. YOUNG on Mr. Hornemann's Descriptions of the Country and Antiquities of Siwah, with Reference to ancient Accounts of the Oasis and Temple of Ammon. Major RENNELL has annexed Geographical Illustrations of Mr. Hornemann's Route, and Additions to the General Geography of Africa; a Map accompanies this part of the Appendix, exhibiting the progress of discovery in the geography of this portion of the globe. Mr. Hornemann does not seem to have formed any calculation as to the time when we may expect his return to this country. He states himself "as being in excellent health, perfectly inured to the climate, sufficiently acquainted with the manners of his fellow-travellers, speaking the Arabic language, and somewhat of the Bornou tongue; being well armed, moreover, and not without courage, and under protection of two great Sherrefs, he has the best hopes of success in his undertaking." He states himself as being on the point of setting out with the caravan for Bornou: here he proposed remaining till September, and to proceed to Cassina; his future plan he had not finally arranged.

"Travels in the Crimea; or, History of the Embassy from Petersburg to Constantinople, in 1793, including their Journey through Kremenschuck, Oczakow, Wallachia, and Moldavia; with their reception at the Court of Selim III. by a Secretary to the Russian Embassy." This is a very entertaining volume; it betrays haste, however, and has many inaccuracies.

"An Account of a Geographical and Astronomical Expedition to the Northern Parts of Russia, for Ascertaining the Degrees of Latitude and Longitude of the Mouth of the River Kovima, of the whole Coast of the Thutski to the East Cape, and of the Islands in the Eastern Ocean, stretching to the American Coast; performed by Command of her Imperial Majesty, Catherine II. Empress of all the Russias, by JOSEPH BILLINGS, in the Years 1785 to 1794. The Whole narrated from the original Papers, by MARTIN SAUER, Secretary to the Expedition." This work will be found extremely serviceable to nautical men; but for ordinary

readers, for those who expect entertainment, as well as information, it has few charms. The narrative is altogether very dry and uninteresting. The charts are by Arrowsmith.

Mr. PRIEST's "Travels in the United States of America," are alike destitute of information and amusement.

A more interesting work has not lately been published, than Mr. ACERBI's "Travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape." Though a foreigner, he writes English with great purity and elegance; and, though an Italian, voluntarily underwent the dangers and fatigues of visiting the regions of the arctic circle! Mr. Acerbi is an acute observer of men and manners; his remarks are agreeable and ingenious; his descriptions animated and distinct: he is a man of science, a man of taste; in short, an accomplished traveller. Mr. Acerbi spent a winter in Stockholm; as may be expected, therefore, his account of the manners and amusements, and the general state of society of that capital is very full and authentic. The state of learning and the arts is enlarged on, and a particular account is given of the various universities, academies, and learned societies.

We have not derived more amusement for some time from any book than Mr. WOLFF's "Sketches and Observations, taken on a Tour through a Part of the South of Europe." If Mr. WOLFF cannot be said to have added much to our stock of information, by any scientific, philosophical, or antiquarian researches, yet he describes what he saw, in so very agreeable and elegant a manner, that his work amply repays the perusal.

"A Voyage up the Mediterranean, in his Majesty's Ship the *Swiftsure*, one of the Squadron under the Command of Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. now Viscount and Baron Nelson of the Nile, and Duke of Bronté, in Sicily. With a Description of the Battle of the Nile, on the 1st of August, 1798, and a Detail of Events that occurred, subsequent to the Battle, in various Parts of the Mediterranean; by the Rev. COOPER WILLYAMS, A.M. Chaplain of the *Swiftsure*, &c." Mr. Willyams, to whom we are indebted for an interesting account of the campaign in the West Indies, in 1794, under Sir John Jervis, and Sir Charles Grey, was Chaplain to the *Swiftsure*, one of the ships which formed the squadron of Lord Nelson. Having of course been present at the battle of the Nile, the description which he has furnished us with, of that dreadful engagement, is extremely circumstantial



cumstantial and impressive. Placed as he was, in the midst of a battle as splendid and extraordinary, as the page of history has ever recorded, an attendant of the chase which preceded it, and of many interesting occurrences and scenes which the shores of the Mediterranean exhibited, for nearly two years after its termination, he daily minuted with his pen and pencil the observations and images which obtruded themselves upon him." The authenticity of such memorials is unquestionable. A chart of the Mediterranean is annexed, in which are marked the tracts of the two hostile fleets, and a plan of the combat when they met. But the present volume is not solely employed in recording the operations of the fleet; Mr. Williams visited many of the shores of the Mediterranean; he was at Rhodes, Syracuse, Palermo, and Naples, he travelled over a great part of Tuscany and Italy; whilst on the Coast of Naples, he ascended Vesuvius, and visited the subterraneous ruins of Pompeia. The work is accompanied with numerous drawings from the pencil of Mr. Williams, which, although they add much to its expence, contribute but little to its value.

"A Journey from Edinburgh through Parts of North Britain; containing Remarks on Scottish Landscape; and Observations on Rural Economy, Natural History, Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce; interspersed with Anecdotes, traditional, literary, and historical; together with Biographical Sketches, relating chiefly to Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs, from the twelfth Century down to the present Time. Embellished with forty four Engravings, from Drawings made on the Spot, of the Lake, River, and Mountain Scenery of Scotland; by ALEXANDER CAMPBELL." This ample and explanatory title-page leaves us little to add, unless we could accompany the traveller in all his excursions, and enter into a regular and connected review of his work. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Campbell has borrowed freely, but not without judgment, from historians, biographers, philosophers, antiquaries, agriculturalists, economists, &c. &c.; and with the various information they collected, has enriched his own volumes. The engravings are beautiful; and we understand also, that they are correct.

#### AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

"A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit-trees; in which a new

Method of Pruning and Training, is fully described. To which is added, a new and improved Edition of "Observations on the Diseases, Defects, and Injuries in all kinds of Fruit and Forest-trees;" with an account of a particular Method of Cure, published by Order of Government. By WILLIAM FORSYTH, F.A.S. and F.S.A. Gardener to his Majesty, at Kensington and St. James's, &c." Mr. Forsyth informs us, that the profession of a gardener has been the employment of his life; and certainly if any thing could stimulate him to a careful investigation of the various defects, and diseases, which check the fecundity of fruit-trees; if any thing could whet his ardour for the discovery of some treatment, which should restore lost vigour and impart fertility, it must be the circumstance of his high situation, as gardener to his Majesty, at Kensington and St. James's. Mr. Forsyth has certainly displayed a great deal of science and skill in the management of his Majesty's fruit-trees, many of which are now beautiful, and in the highest state of perfection, which were formerly cankered unprofitable stumps, so that he might fairly adopt as a motto to many flourishing individuals,

Olim truncus eram ficulinus, inutile  
lignum.

In this work, all sorts of fruit-trees, with their several varieties, are distinctly treated, of: the soil which they affect, their general management, the principles of pruning, grafting and budding, are separately insisted on. Three chapters are devoted to the canker and gum, the mildew, honeydew, and blights, and different insects which infest fruit trees. Thirteen plates accompany this work: which, we are sorry to say, is on too extensive a scale to be generally consulted.

"Some Doubts relative to the Efficacy of Mr. Forsyth's Plaister, in filling up the Holes in Trees, &c. ascribed to it by Dr. Anderson and Mr. Forsyth. In a Letter to Dr. Anderson, from THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, Esq." Mr. Knight is exceedingly angry that Mr. Forsyth should ascribe to his composition such wonder-working qualities as to restore the internal wood of a tree, which has been absolutely decayed, and to produce a complete adhesion between old and new wood. We are well acquainted with the acuteness and philosophy of Mr. Knight's mind; and we have no doubt but that Mr. Forsyth has attributed



buted virtues of a higher order to his pigment, than it comes within the limits of possibility that it should possess; but why not expose the inefficacy of this pigment without being angry?

"An Essay or Practical Inquiry concerning the Hanging and Fastening of Gates and Wickets, with plates. By THOMAS N. PARKER, Esq. M.A." This is a scientific little work: we are very glad to see that Philosophy—who has lately taken up farming with a great deal of spirit, and is ever on the foot in different parts of her premises—is careful enough to shut the gates after her. To be serious, if a calculation could be made of the quantity of corn, turnips, &c. annually destroyed by means of stock, which take advantage of the farmer's negligence, and destroy the fruits of his labour, we are inclined to believe it would excite considerable astonishment and regret. In order to remedy this evil, Mr. Parker has investigated the principles on which gates and wickets should be hung; he shews the practical application of these principles, and then proceeds to the fastening of gates and wickets; to their mode of construction, and to give some rules for making different kinds of fencing. The principles of hanging gates are thus given; "when the hooks or pivots upon which a gate is hung, are precisely in the same perpendicular line with each other, the gate will be at rest wherever it may be placed. But the smallest variation of the hooks from their perpendicular line will attach to a gate so suspended, one determinate line of rest, and no other. When a gate is in its line of rest, or in its opposite line of equilibrium, the two hooks by which it is suspended, and the centre of the gate's gravitation, will be found to be in one and the same vertical plane." Mr. Parker has illustrated his instructions with references to plates.

The following is an useful work, "the Grazier's Ready Reckoner; or, a Useful Guide for Buying and Selling Cattle, being a complete Set of Tables, distinctly pointing out the Weight of Black-cattle, Sheep, or Swine, from Three to One Hundred and Thirty Stones, by Measurement; together with Directions, showing the particular Parts where the Cattle are to be measured. By GEORGE RENTON."

Mr. MUNNINGS, a clergyman in Norfolk, has published an interesting "Account of some Experiments for Drilling and Protecting Turnips, &c. &c." Mr. Munning is enthusiastic, perhaps, to

an extravagant degree, in his expectations of the benefit to result from his discovery of a new method to protect the turnip from severest frosts: the plan which he suggests is neither attended with expence nor difficulty. He deposits the seed by means of a drill (the expence of which is about a guinea) in equidistant rows of eighteen inches: the alternate rows are removed for autumnal consumption and the remaining rows, now a yard from each other, are moulded up by means of a one-horse plough. Thus defended they bid defiance to the severest frost; and Mr. Munnings assures us, that, in the trying winter which we lately experienced, when the turnips of the neighbouring farmers were generally perished, his were in no respect injured; the roots were unfrozen and the tops alive. For particulars on this important subject, we must refer those who are desirous of profiting by Mr. Munnings's experiments, to the pamphlet itself.

Part I. Vol. III. is published of "Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and internal Improvement of the Country." This publication consists solely of essays by different gentlemen on "the best means of converting certain portions of grass-land into tillage, without exhausting the soil, and of returning the same to grass after a certain period, in an improved state, or at least without injury. The principal writers are Sir John Sinclair, Dr. Walker, Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, Mr. Dalton, the Rev. Mr. Close—who, though deriving the chief support for himself, a wife, and eight children, from the revenues of the church, yet acknowledges that tythes operate as a direct tax on the skill, the capital, and the industry of the country, and has, in consequence of this impression, suggested in detail a very plausible plan for the commutation of tythes, and proposed it for the deliberation of the Board of Agriculture—Mr. Maxwell, Sir Charles Middleton, &c. &c. &c. Gentlemen possessed of such knowledge and experience, as most of those whose names we have enumerated, distinctly and separately, devoting their attention and inquiries to the same subject, must of course have examined it in all its bearings and have thrown upon it the utmost light. A great body of information is here collected on an important topic, and the volume will of course be consulted by all those who are more immediately interested in agricultural concerns.



## LAW.

“A Compendium of the Law of Nations, founded on the Treaties and Customs of the modern Nations of Europe: to which is added, a complete List of all the Treaties, Conventions, Compacts, Declarations, &c. from the Year 1731 to 1788 inclusive, indicating the several Works in which they are to be found. By G. F. VON MARTENS, Professor of Public Law in the University of Gottingen, translated, and the List of Treaties, &c. brought down to June 1802, by WM. COBBET.” As a natural and necessary introduction to an examination of the laws, that the treaties and customs of Europeans have established among them, the author tells us, in his preface, that he has taken a view of the different nations of which Europe is composed, and that after having shewn in what light they may be looked upon, as parts of a whole, he has considered them under the different points of view in which they are placed by their dignity, power, constitutions, and religion. “Then, in coming to those rights, which constitute the object of the science, I have found three principal questions,” he continues “to be resolved; to wit: I. What is the basis of the positive law of nations? II. What are the rights it is intended to secure? III. How may a people lose those rights when once acquired? These questions are examined at large, and with impartiality; and the work is altogether written with much ability and judgment.

Dr. M. NAYR, has published a new edition of his “System of English Conveyancing, adapted to Scotland.” This edition is considerably enlarged and improved. To the precedents he has made many additions. He has also added “Observations on the Mode of proving and authenticating Proofs of Deeds, executed in Great Britain, which are to receive effect in his Majesty’s Plantations and Colonies in America,” and “Observations on the Mode of passing Estates there, without Fine and Recovery;” he has likewise subjoined, “Observations on the Mode of Executing in Scotland Writs of *Dedimus Potestatem*, and other Commissions from England and the United States of America;” and he has closed the work with some “Remarks on the Mode of Arrest, and of Attachment for Debt, in England.”

“A Treatise on the Law of Insurance, in Four Books—I. of Marine Insurances.—II. of Bottomry and Respondentia.—III. of Insurance upon Lives.—

IV. of Insurance against Fire. By SAMUEL MARSHALL, Serjeant at Law.” This work exhibits a great deal of learning, as well as of law: the subject is of the utmost importance in a commercial country, like Great Britain, and the learned serjeant appears to have made himself perfectly master of it, in all its branches. As affording the best materials of a treatise on this subject, he has introduced the decision of our courts for the last seventy years: many of these are commented upon with great sagacity and acuteness, and the work is altogether of the first rate merit.

A second volume has appeared of Messrs. BOSANQUET and PULLER’s “Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Courts of Common Pleas, and Exchequer Chamber, and in the House of Lords, from Michaelmas Term 40 Geo. III. 1799, to Michaelmas Term 42 Geo. III. 1801, both inclusive. With Tables of the Cases and principal Matters.” The first number of the third volume, has just made its appearance, and contains the Cases which were decided in last Hilary-term.

The following is a laborious compilation, executed with great care and accuracy, and will be found extremely useful.” A digested Index of the Chancery Reports: containing the points of Equity, determined in the High Court of Chancery, from the year 1689 to the year 1801. To which is added a Table of the Names of the Cases.”

Mr. TROWARD has published a “Continuation of the Statutes and Orders of the House of Commons, relative to Elections, and Abstract of the Determinations of Select Committees from 1796 to the present time.”

“Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Exchequer, from Michaelmas Term to Trinity Term, 41 George III. inclusive. By ROBERT FORREST, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.” We are glad to see that the proceedings of this court, so extensive in its jurisdiction, are likely to be reported with regularity and fidelity.

“The Law of the Landlord and Tenant, including Leases, Assignments, Tenants in Fee, for Life, for Years, at Will, &c.; Rent, Mortgages, Corporations, Ecclesiastical Persons, Copyholds, &c.; Lodgings, Waste, Fixtures, Notice to Quit, Ejectment, Distress, Remedies for Landlord, for Tenant; Poor’s Rate. To which is added, an Appendix of Precedents, by WILLIAM WOODFALL, Esq. Barrister at Law.” That the relative



tive duties on which this work treats, should be clearly explained, is of the utmost importance to the community at large: and we are happy in being able to state that Mr. Woodfall has laboured with great success, in imparting every sort of information on the subject with perspicuity and precision. In arranging his materials "he has endeavoured to render his work useful, not merely to that branch of the profession of which he has the honour to be a member, but also to that very valuable body of gentlemen, who are more immediately connected with the respective parties, whose rights and duties are the subject of inquiry: he has, indeed, been desirous to convey, without obscurity, such information as he has been able to collect, to every one who stands in the relation of landlord and tenant, a condition from which a very small part of the community is exempt."

POETRY.

A small octavo volume, entitled the "Metrical Miscellany," contains one of the most elegant collection of poems—most of them never before published—that we ever had the pleasure of reading: it is supposed to be edited by Mrs. RIDDLE, by the consent of the respective authors, among whom we see the names of Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, the Hon. H. Erskine, Dr. Darwin, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. Matthias, Mr. T. Smyth, the Duchess of Devonshire, Mrs. Riddle, &c. &c. If a collection, formed by the contribution of such distinguished persons as these, does not abound with poetical beauties, we know not whither to direct our search for them.

"The Sorrows of Love, a Poem in three Books;" easy, fluent poetry, but devoid of sentiment.

"Youth, a Poem, by J. BIDLAK, A. B. &c." This gentleman has given many proofs of a cultivated and correct taste; his versification is harmonious, and his descriptions are tolerably exact. But we require a little more imagination and spirit.

"Union," a sort of epithalamium on the marriage of Great Britain and Ireland. We wish well to the numerous offspring of this happy couple.

"The Histrionade; or, Theatrical Tribunal;" a poem, descriptive of the principal performers at both houses, in two parts, by MARMADUKE MYRTLE, Esq. This poem evinces some talent, much vanity, and more bad taste.

"Miscellaneous Translations and Imitations of the Minor Greek Poets; by

J. B. S. MORRIS, Esq." These few pages will afford a delicious treat to the classic and poetical readers: Mr. Morris has selected some of the most exquisite little poems of antiquity, and he has thrown into his translation all the tenderness and delicacy of his original. Moschus's sweet ode to the Evening Star, affords a short specimen, which every reader of taste will thank us for inserting:—

"Hail, Hesperus! bright torch of Beauty's Queen,

Dear sacred gem of dewy Evening, hail?  
So shine thy rays above her spangled sheen,

As glows the Moon above thy radiance pale.

When to th' accustom'd fair my footsteps stray,

Now timely shine; for lo, the changeful Moon

Drives her dim chariot in the blaze of day,  
And envious sets 'ere half the night be done.

No plunder tempts me thro' the treach'rous shade,

For me no nightly traveller shall mourn;  
'Tis Love that calls thee, be his voice obeyed;

Sweet is her love, and claims a sweet return."

"Poems by GEORGE DYER, in two volumes." We have frequently had the opportunity of expressing our opinion of Mr. Dyer's talents: these volumes afford an additional evidence that he has not wooed the Muse in vain. Several dissertations are introduced, one on lyric poetry, a second on elegiac, and a third, on what Mr. Dyer calls representative poetry, viz. narrative, dramatic, and mixed poetry, which shews that he is versed in the writings of our older poets, and has studied the nature and genius of poetic composition with considerable attention.

"The Pleader's Guide, a Didactic Poem, in two Books; containing the Conduct of a Suit at Law, with the Arguments of Counsellor Botherum, and Counsellor Boreum, in an Action between John-a-Gull and John-a-Gudgeon, for Assault and Battery, at a late contested Election." They who have perused the first part of this admirable burlesque, will be pleased to see the second announced: it contains an equal fund of humour, and is worthy of its reputed author, the son of Mr. Anley.

"The Island of Innocence; a Poetical Epistle to a Friend, by PETER PINDAR, Esq.



Esq. Part First." This is very superior to the trash and ribaldry, which Peter has for some time past occasionally offered to the public inspection. The story is founded on an adventure which occurred to the author, in his voyage to Jamaica: it is told with a great deal of simplicity and tenderness.

The Satires of Decimus Junius Juvenalis; translated into English Verse, by W. GIFFORD, Esq. with Notes and Illustrations." The author of the Baviad and the Mæviad has done into English the Satires of Juvenal, for the benefit of ladies and country-gentlemen; he begins with giving us a long account of his own birth, parentage, and education, in which he exhibits a picture of self-importance, sufficiently flattering to himself, and disgusting to his readers: Mr. Gifford has on former occasions displayed considerable expertness in the use of invective; and he seems to have inferred his qualifications as a translator of Juvenal from his undisputed command of coarse, vulgar, and ill-natured expressions. Alas the noble indignation, the majestic severity of Juvenal are entirely lost! The Roman eagle is betrayed—the ill-starred magic of Mr. Gifford

lulls the feathered king  
With ruffled plumes and flagging wing;  
Quenched in dark clouds of slumber lie  
The terror of his beak and lightning of  
his eye!

"Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border; consisting of Historical and Romantic Ballads, collected in the southern Counties of Scotland; with a few of modern Date, founded upon local Tradition, in two Volumes." Mr. SCOTT, an eminent advocate at the Scottish bar, is the editor of these interesting volumes: he has searched for with great industry, and selected with great taste, many compositions which lay scattered along the borders of Scotland. Each ballad is introduced by a preliminary essay, explanatory of the subject; and it is succeeded by notes illustrative of whatever allusions it may contain to local circumstances, which were likely to have escaped the English reader. The introduction affords a sketch of Border-history, from the decline of the Roman empire to the era of the Union: the grand object of this work is to collect materials for the history of Border-poetry, a subject which is to be amply discussed in a third and concluding volume.

"The School for Satire; or, a Collection of Modern Satirical Poems, written du-

ring the present Reign." The annunciation of such a collection is sufficient.

Mrs. OPIE has published an elegant little volume of "Poems." They discover a great deal of taste, and a great deal of feeling.

"Egypt; a Poem, descriptive of that Country and its Inhabitants; written during the late Campaign, by M. M. CLIFFORD, Esq. of the Twelfth, or Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons." What stern and cold hearted critic would not relax the severity of his brow on the perusal of a poem, written "during the avocations of military duty, in a small tent on the sands of Egypt, amidst the orange groves of Rosetta, or on the tempestuous bosom of the Mediterranean." Mr. Clifford had no time to polish his verse: his lines flow spontaneously from the heart, in describing the scenery, the characters and the events around him. It is impossible to read this poem without being interested, and without perceiving that the author is endowed with feelings and accomplishments of a superior kind. To this poem are subjoined five smaller pieces, namely, Asia, an elegy, written in Marmorica Bay, during the residence of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army there, in February 1801;—Cintra;—The Leaf;—The Rose;—and The Old Man's Reflections.

"The Poetical Register, or Repository of Fugitive Pieces, for 1801." This collection is formed with considerable taste and judgment, but we object to the introduction of letters from individuals, of biographical memoirs and critical remarks.

"Verses, Social and Domestic, by George Hay Drummond, A. M." These Poems are dedicated by Mr. Drummond to the departed spirit of a beloved wife, the graces of whose person, and the virtues and accomplishments of whose mind, for many years attached him to her with the fondest affection. The Poems are extremely elegant and pathetic: no mimic sorrows are here obtruded to steal the tear which should ever be considered as the sacred solace of real grief. These are the genuine, the chaste, the touching effusions of a feeling heart, which had to mourn the successive loss of several children and a much loved wife. The following lines, written during the last stage of a journey home, afford an elegant and fair specimen.

"Hast thou not seen two pearls of dew  
The rose's velvet leaf adorn;  
How eager this attraction grew,  
As nearer to each other borne?"



So, when fond parents home return,  
They chide the driver's ling'ring pace;  
To clasp their babes their bosoms yearn,  
Who rush into their close embrace."

"Original Poems and Translations; particularly Ambra, from Lorenzo de' Medici; chiefly by Susanna Watts." It is very seldom that we have had so many temptations to transcription set before us; as in collecting the list which we have just enumerated of poetical publications: we dare not yield to the fair seducer who now solicits attention; and although we could ornament our page with some very delightful specimens of poetry, must content ourselves with a cool reluctant reference to the volume.

The author of "A Poetical Sketch," is a young writer of considerable imagination and originality of thought.

A volume entitled, "Poems and Ballads," is also the production, as we imagine, of an inexperienced writer: they do him credit.—A second edition is published of Mr. Courtier's "Pleasures of Solitude."

Dr. Thompson's "Select Translations from the works of Homer and Horace" are by no means of that excellence which his originals demanded: the Doctor, it seems, had intended to have illustrated several pages with notes, and "I cannot but lament," says he, "that this has been so long delayed; for now the infirmities of seventy-five years, superadded to a constitution not the most active, seem to have conspired against the execution of this plan."

"The Sorrows of Switzerland," by Mr. Bowles. This gentleman has also published a second volume of Poems, which we ought to have mentioned before. Mr. Bowles is with us a very favourite poet: his images are rich, and he has a great command of poetic language.

It is time that we should proceed from poetry, omitting much of inferior merit, to the fertile subject of

#### NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Here also, as in the few classes of literature which remain to be noticed, we must, in consequence of the length to which our article has been extended, be extremely brief. Mr. Surr's Novel, of *Splendid Misery* is a work of fancy, which evinces considerable genius in the writer. The story possesses many features of originality, and is told in language very superior in point of correctness and polish to that which we are accustomed to meet

with in modern novels. The character of the hero *Latimore* is doubtless a bold attempt, but we think it is nevertheless a successful delineation of the workings of hatred and ambition in a lofty mind. The portraits from fashionable life are lively and correct drawing. The public opinion has in a great degree anticipated our judgment of *Splendid Misery*, which has already passed through two editions, and a third is now announced to be nearly ready for publication.—Among the other productions in this class of literature we shall notice "*Lady Geraldine Beaufort*" the production of a daughter of the late Serjeant Wilson: the characters are tolerably well drawn, and the story is conducted with some ingenuity.—"*The White Knight; or, the Monastery of Morne, a Romance, by Theodore Melville, Esq.*" a hasty work, abounding in grammatical errors: the moral, however, is unexceptionable.—"*Le Foreste*" is a novel of some merit, it exhibits respectable talents: it is written by the author of *Arthur Vite Albini*.—"Masfouff; or, the Philosophy of the Day." Under the form of an Eastern tale, a great deal of keen satire is levelled at what has been termed modern *philosophisms*: the work is by no means excellent of its kind.—"*Jealousy; or, the Dreadful Mistake*," a simple, interesting tale, written in easy unaffected language. "*Welsh Legends, a collection of popular oral Tales*," and a very entertaining collection too.—"*Home*," a Novel, in five volumes: though not possessing very uncommon merit, this work is very respectable in every point of view.—"*The Strolling Player; or, Life and Adventures of William Templeton*." This very amusing novel displays such striking traits of character, that we are almost disposed to address the author—*Mutato nomine, de te Fabula narratur*. Many of the scenes here introduced could not have been so forcibly represented by any but an eye-witness.

"A Series of Novels, by MADAME DE GENLIS." These volumes are selected from that bulky work, the *Bibliothèque des Romans*; and contain such of that collection as were contributed by Madame de Genlis. It is needless to say any thing concerning them: Madame de Genlis has raised her fame on a foundation which will not readily be shaken.

"The Scottish Legend." "The Heir Apparent." "The Baron's Daughter," and a few others conclude the list of Novels and Romances. To proceed to

the



## THE DRAMA.

We are happy to see that the second volume of Miss BAILLIE's "Series of Plays, &c. &c." has come to a second edition; we consider these as very able and delicate delineations of the passions; they evince an intimate acquaintance with the secret springs of human action; they display a powerful genius, guided by judgment, and corrected by taste.

The intention of Mr. Spence's "Urania; or, the Illuminé," is to laugh at the introduction of Ghosts, &c. We are sorry it is not in our power to commend the execution.

"John Woodville, by C. LAMB. To which are added Fragments of Burton, the Author of the Anatomy of Melancholy." Colloquial prose and whining sentiment, separated into lines of ten, eleven, or twelve syllables.

"The Fashionable Friends, a Comedy." This play, we are informed, was found in manuscript, among the papers of the late Earl of Orford; and, having remained five years without being claimed, was brought out at Drury lane, where it was received with marks of great disapprobation. Although *The Fashionable Friends* certainly does not display that imagination and vigour of mind which would for a moment induce us to believe that it was the production of Horace Walpole; yet it is far superior to many plays which have been brought upon the stage, and received with the greatest applause.

MR. REYNOLD's "Folly as it Flies," has been performed with considerable success at Covent-garden: it is not destitute of humour. "The Poor Gentleman," by MR. GEORGE COLMAN, the younger, has many comic incidents, and displays considerable merit.

## EDUCATION.

Two systems of education materially differing from each other in many respects have, within these last two or three years, been presented to the public for investigation and adoption: we refer to those of Miss EDGEWORTH, and Mrs. MORE. A third has since been submitted to scrutiny, by a lady, the well-known author of "Letters of a Hindoo Rajah," and "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," Miss HAMILTON, who has published, in two 8vo volumes, some "Letters on Education," in which we perceive many points wherein she agrees, and some in which she differs from the principles laid down in both the disquisitions just referred to. It is with the greatest pleasure that we

have seen the science of education cultivated with so much success by that sex which has almost the exclusive superintendence of our earliest years; of those years when the mind receives with the greatest facility impressions which are the most lasting, and sometimes which are indelible through life. We earnestly recommend these volumes to the attention of governesses, and all those who have undertaken the arduous and responsible task of tuition: but as the regulation of the passions, and the cultivation of the minor moralities, and the loftier virtues; as these are perhaps rather to be expected from the constant vigilance, the anxious domestic instruction and the example of the mother, than from any precepts which the most assiduous governess can inculcate, we would more particularly recommend these letters to mothers, as affording such principles as are likely to furnish them with the means of regulating the passions and directing the affections of their offspring. Highly as we think of the merit of this work, it has not our unqualified approbation: there are some sentiments which we disapprove, and some doctrines which we cannot assent to; nor are we by any means disposed to extol the present performance above the work of Miss Edgeworth, which has also its exceptionable parts. We are desirous that the three systems which we have mentioned should be compared and estimated without prejudice; they have all their separate excellencies, and consequently may all be consulted with advantage.

"Some Remarks relative to the Present State of Education in the Society of the People called Quakers, by GEORGE HARRISON." The society to which this pamphlet is addressed, is indebted to Mr. Harrison for calling their attention to a subject which appears to have been very much neglected: it appears that several schools, formerly of the first reputation in the society, and abounding with scholars, have scarcely any thing remaining but the walls: in short, the present state of schools in the society is in a general view deplorable." Mr. Harrison, therefore, wishes to impress on the yearly meeting a deep sense of the necessity, that some measures, toward wiping away this stigma, should be adopted.

"The Juvenile Travellers; containing the Remarks of a Family during a Tour through the principal States and Kingdoms of Europe, with an Account of their inhabitants, natural Productions, and Curiosities,



ties, by Priscilla Wakefield." Altho' Mrs. Wakefield makes too much wisdom issue from the mouths of babes and sucklings—although the remarks which her young letter-writers make to each other, on men and manners, are far above what can be expected from such young persons; this work is certainly to be recommended on the score of the information which it communicates, and the interest it is likely to excite: it gives a view of the European states and kingdoms, collected from the writings of Brydone, Coxe, Moore, Radcliffe, Southey and Thicknesse.

DR. MAJOR's "New Speaker; or, English Class Book," consisting of, I. Moral and instructive essays. II. Narrative and pathetic pieces. III. Dialogues. IV. Orations and Harangues. V. Epistles. VI. Miscellaneous Pieces. VII. Select poetical Varieties. To which are prefixed, a short system of rhetoric, and an essay on enunciation, or delivery, chiefly abstracted from Blair's Lectures, for the use of schools.

In conjunction with MR. PRATT, DR. MAJOR has also published a small volume of "Classical English Poetry."

MRS. TRIMMER has given a flattering, but sincere testimony to a work entitled "A Geographical Companion to Mrs. Trimmer's Scripture; Ancient and English abridged Histories, with Prints, calculated to render the Study of History more interesting to Children, and to serve as an easy Introduction to the Knowledge of the Earth. In three parts. Part I. agreeing with Scripture History. Part II. with Ancient and Roman History. Part III. with English History."

MISS SOMERVILLE'S "New Children in the Wood," "Mary Woodbine and her Sister Lydia," and "The Birthday," are adapted to the capacities of younger children.

"Conjugata Latina; or, a Collection of the purest and most useful Latin Words, distinguished into Classes, according to the times of their occurrence, and arranged according to their Derivations, with their Significations and syllabic Quantities: comprising three thousand words, chiefly selected from Terence, Cæsar, Virgil, Horace and Ovid. To which is subjoined, an alphabetical Index of all the Words in the Conjugata, by THOMAS HAIGH, A.M." This is a very useful and ingenious work.

MISS EDGEWORTH'S "Moral Tales for Young People," are extremely amusing and instructive.

"The Parents Friend; or, Extracts from the principal Works on Education, from the Time of Montaigne to the present day. Methodised and arranged, with Observations and Notes by the Editor." An useful and laborious compilation. It is time that we proceed to the last division of our retrospect, namely

#### MISCELLANIES.

"Literary Leisure; or, the Recreations of Solomon Saunter, esq." These miscellaneous volumes are written after the manner of the Spectator and other periodical papers: Mr. Saunter has set before his guests a great variety of dishes, sweet, savoury and simple: many of them are extremely well cooked, and served up with considerable taste: besides these, which may be called *made-dishes*, Mr. Saunter has accommodated some old English appetites, with a few solid joints of great excellence—plain, roast, and boiled. He must have a very sickly or fastidious stomach who cannot contrive to make a good dinner off something or other; and he must be a very sulky ungracious guest who will not acknowledge his obligation to the master of the feast.

The following is a well selected compilation "Instructive Selections; or, the Beauties of Sentiment. Being striking Extracts from the best Authors, ancient and modern, in prose and verse, on a great variety of Subjects, divine, moral, literary and entertaining, on a new methodical Plan. Also a List of the best Books on the principal Subjects, and the Names of the Authors annexed to the extracts, by the Rev. G. G. Scraggs, in two volumes."

"The Field-Engineer's Vade-mecum, by J. Landmann, Professor of Fortification and Artillery to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich." This work consists of an excellent system of practical geometry on the ground, and an introduction to reconnoitring: the intelligent author lays down a short course of the application of practical geometry to the tracing out of works on the ground, either permanent or field fortification, with the method of taking heights and distances, and of surveying, without any other instruments than the chain, or cord and staves; he then proceeds to point out such parts as may form an introduction to the method of reconnoitring a tract of country in which military operations are to be carried on. The following, also, is a well-executed compilation, "A New and enlarged Military Dictionary; or, Alphabetical Explanation of Technical Terms:



**Terms :** containing, among other matter, a succinct Account of the different Systems of Fortification, Tactics, &c. also the various French Phrases and Words that have an immediate, or relative, connection with the British Service, or may tend to give general Information on military Subjects in either Language. By CHARLES JAMES, Author of the Regimental Companion, Comprehensive View, &c. &c."

JOSEPH COUNT TRUCHSESS has published "Proposals for the Establishment of a Public Gallery of Pictures in London, addressed to the Nobility and Gentry, of the British Empire, and particularly to the Inhabitants of the Metropolis." Count Truchsess (of Zeyl-wursach, Grand Dean of the Cathedral of Strasburg, and Canon of the Metropolitan Chapter of Cologne,) proposes to begin such an establishment by the purchase of 700 select pictures, from his great collection, at

Vienna. This he thinks may be done by 10,000 subscribers, at six guineas each. We should imagine that such a proposal is worth attending to : but Lord Orford's collection of pictures was suffered to be sent to Russia, and parliament refused to become the purchaser of John Hunter's museum.

"Provincial Coins and Tokens, issued from the year 1787 to the year 1801. Engraved by CHARLES PYE of Birmingham." This seems to be a very complete collection : the plates, fifty-five in number, each containing, generally, eight or ten coins, obverse and reverse, are very neatly executed.

Having exhibited, we trust, fairly and as fully as the very limited nature of our article will admit, the present state of domestic literature, we retire for the present, intending to resume the labour on a future occasion.

#### HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF SPANISH LITERATURE.

BY these pages it will appear, that pharmacy, theology, and jurisprudence, are the subjects that have been lately most attractive to the Spanish literati : in other enquiries the subsequent catalogue will be found to be deficient in many essential particulars. It is the present policy of the Catholic Court to indulge in expensive amusements, and to gratify the curiosity of the idle with splendid progresses. If the authority of Louisa Maria be as complete in her dominions as that assumed by the late Imperial-Catherine on her solitary throne, the munificence of the one is directed to the gratification of inordinate pride, when the liberality of the other was subservient to the purposes of national improvement. The elegant arts are not to be allured by empty arrogance, or to be dazzled by the blaze of ostentation ; to please their discriminating taste, the useful and the fair must be blended with the gay and the gorgeous. From the exclusion of these chaste inmates, the effulgence of the court of the royal Italian has impoverished the coffers of the state, and has pampered the minions of the crown, without increasing the means of public felicity or enlarging the sphere of private enjoyment. The artist or the scholar has little to supply to the clamorous festivity of a dissipated court, he continues in his retirement in proud contumacy ; and the lofty embellishments of science and literature are not granted to dignify the scene.

The torpor of the writers naturally infuses the same inactivity into those who depend upon their labours. While the booksellers of France, Germany, and England, compose an opulent body, and conduct an extensive trade, supplying the medium not only of mental improvement, but of corporeal activity ; the same order of men in Spain are few in number, weak in their resources, and the habitual tardiness of the native character is increased by the absence of the lucrative impulse. It is on this account that the low state of erudition in Spain appears in our catalogue yet more degraded. The difficulty of procuring books from thence seems daily to increase ; and, however ardent literary curiosity, the fire is extinguished long before the favoured hour of its gratification arrives. We mention this circumstance, that, if our retrospect should appear incorrect or incomplete to the natives of that country, the deficiency may be attributed to their own procrastination, not to our indolence in seeking the materials of our subject ; and we trust that this public intimation will be less ineffectual than we have hitherto found private remonstrance.\*

\* We take this opportunity of acknowledging our obligation to Messrs. Gameau and Co. of Albemarle-street, for the assistance they have given in furnishing us with many important works to render the Retrospect we now submit to the public less deficient.



These few observations will suffice for the general subject; with regard to particulars, we have also little to offer.

It will give satisfaction to our readers, that the humorous works of the Dean of St. Patrick, which convey important instruction in the most amusing form, are finding their way among the graver students of Spain.

The merit of Count Rumford is not of an original kind; it consists in the practical application of useful science, which is often more beneficial to society than the most inventive talents. A dissertation on his works, and a biographical account of their author, has been given in the Spanish language, by the illustrious Marchioness of Fuerte-Hijar, who has presented the production to the Patriotic Society of Madrid, to which she belongs.

To examine the comparative state of the same art in different countries is equally entertaining and instructive to the philosophical student. The medical professor will smile at the revival of the flame which warmed the northern hills in the time of the celebrated Cullen and our old friend, "Johannes Bruno." Such instances shew the expediency of free communication on literary subjects between every civilized nation; that man may not be daily learning and unlearning his own follies and absurdities.

The glowing talents of Cervantes have not been wholly unperceived, yet a very large and amusing portion of his works has been denied to modern times. The tale of *Perfiles* and *Sigismunda* has at last received a new edition in the native tongue; and we hope that, by the same attention, his other fugitive productions will be rescued from the oblivion to which they have been long assigned.

The linguist is aware of the felicity with which alliteration is employed in Spanish poetry: the prosody has long been ascertained with a degree of accuracy unknown to every dialect of Europe, excepting that which has been embellished with the charm of Tasso's numbers: in the flow and spirit of the trochee it, perhaps, possesses the priority to every language, ancient or modern. The Count of Noroña has availed himself of all the natural and artificial advantages his native tongue afforded, and we are confident every admirer of the peculiar beauties of lyric composition will thank us for recommending to his notice the poetical effusions of that accomplished nobleman. The lovers of the drama will see with pleasure, in the productions of Mor de Fuentes, that the chaste decoration

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tions of nature begin to be preferred in Spain to meagre buffoonery and tumid declamation.

The criminal code in every state of Europe was for a long time founded on the vices of Gothic institutions. It was thought necessary to inflict sufferings on the offender to appease insulted justice; as if the sword of the law were directed by Omniscience, and the feeble faculties of man were capable of judging of the proportional turpitude of moral actions. The Marquis Beccaria has long since declared to the world the presumption of such conduct; he has warned man to avoid this impious usurpation of the divine prerogative, and has taught him that the only legitimate designs of human punishment are, to prevent the nefarious from infringing the peace of society, and to deter others, by their fatal example, from similar acts of atrocity. Spain is remarkable for the rarity of flagitious excesses within her borders. This happy distinction has occasioned less attention to be paid to that important subject than in other countries: we, therefore, announce with satisfaction the work of Posadilla; in which the penal code of that nation is peculiarly considered, and a bold and benevolent attempt is made to supply the deficiency of public law, that the sacred balance of Justice may not be permitted to vibrate in the agitated grasp of a vindictive judge.

ANATOMY, SURGERY, AND MEDICINE.

"*Practica de las Enfermedades esténicas ó flogísticas, fundada en la experiencia y en la doctrina Browniana, opúsculos 7º. y 8º. del Dr. D. VICENTE MITJAVILA Y FISONELLA, &c.*"—Practice in the Class of Diseases called Phlogistic, founded on the Brunonian System. Fasciculi 7th and 8th, by Dr. D. Vicente Mitjavila y Fisonella, &c. These two small works explain the nature, the causes, and the cure of such diseases, with the medicinal resources, agreeably to the plan of the new theory. The work is continued, but we shall not take any further notice of it.

"*Tratada de la Vacuna; o, Viruela transmitida al género humano para Preservarle de la viruela natural o de los Arabes, con Observaciones relativas a su Origen, Progreso y Variedades notadas en España: por el Lic. en Medicina y Cirugía D. DIEGO DE BANCES.*"—Treatise on the Vaccine Inoculation, as a Preservative against the Small Pox; with Observations on its Origin, Progress, and Varieties in Spain, by the medical and chirurgian.



gical Licentiate, D. Diego de Bances. This work is in one vol. 8vo. it is not merely theoretical, but treats of more than six hundred actual experiments on this new mode of inoculation, and enters into the controversy on its utility with the Parisian opponents. The author is so desirous of extending the practice of the vaccine operation, that he offers to send the matter gratis, in a fit state for use, to every native professor who shall apply for it.

The work of Dr. D. PEDRO HERNANDEZ on the same subject, with four explanatory plates, has come to a second edition: his experiments were principally confined to Madrid; and he says, that, among some thousand infant patients, he does not know that one individual has suffered from the operation.

“Nuevos Aforismos de Medicina-practica, escritos por un Medico Anciano en los ultimos Dias de su Vida; publicados por D. GUILLERMO GIMEL, Medico de la Junta de Sanidad del Puerto de Malaga.”—New Aphorisms of Practical Pharmacy, written by an Ancient Professor in the Decline of Life; published by Dr. Guillermo Gimel, Physician to the Board of Health, in the Port of Malaga.

“Anotaciones Medico-practicas sobre las Calenturas Intermitentes y su Curacion: sexto opusculo Browniano de Dr. D. VICENTE MITJAVILLA.”—Practical Observations on Intermitting Fevers, and on the Mode of Cure; with the sixth Section of Brown, by Dr. D. Vicente Mitjavilla. We understand the first impression of this work was sold off in the short period of two months; in consequence of which this has made its appearance, with additions, giving an account of the new experiments on the arsenical antidotes, by M. Reinault. In this account much curious matter is supplied for the information of all the different branches of the faculty, who will see in it a preparation of arsenic and potash by chemical combination; which, both in taste, colour, and even in the price, can scarcely be distinguished from common water, and which is said to be an instantaneous cure for the ague, so that the use of bark is wholly superseded.

“Errores y Perjuicios del Sistema Espasmodico del Dr. Cullen, descubiertos y demostrados por el Dr. Juan Brown, Presidente que fué de la Sociedad Medica de Edinburgo; traducidos con un Discurso Critico-apologetico en Honor de la Medicina, principalmente de la Hipocratica, por el Dr. D. JOAQUIN SERRANO.”—Errors and Prejudices of the Spasmodic System

of Dr. Cullen discovered and demonstrated, by Dr. John Brown, late President of the Medical Society of Edinburg; translated, with a Discourse, Critico-apologetic, in Honour of the Pharmaceutic Art, especially on the System of Hippocrates, by Dr. D. Joaquin Serrano.

“Prospecto de Medicina sencilla y mas humana; ó, Ilustracion y Confirmacion de la nueva Doctrina de Brown, por el Dr. Weykard, Consejero de Estado del Emperador de Rusia; traducido del Aleman al Italiano por el Dr. Joseph Frank, publicado en Castellano por el Dr. D. JOAQUIN SERRANO.”—Arranged Prospectus of the Medical Art, on Humane Principles; or, Illustration and Confirmation of the new Doctrine of Brown, by Dr. Weykard, Counsellor of State to the Emperor of Russia; translated from the German to the Italian by Dr. Joseph Frank, and into Spanish by Dr. D. Joaquin Serrano.

“Tratado Completo de toda Clase de Hidropesia por D. ANTONIO GODINEZ DE PAZ.”—Complete Treatise on every Species of Dropsy, by D. Antonio Godinez de Paz. This work is by a professor of fifty years experience, who received his education in the university of Salamanca. It is wholly original, and proposes a method of cure of that kind of dropsy which has hitherto been considered beyond the reach of the medical art.

“Las Leyes ilustradas por las Ciencias Fisicas; ó, Tratado de Medicina-legal y de Higiene Publica, escrito en Frances por el Ciudad, C. Francisco Manuel Foderé.”—The Laws illustrated by the Physical Sciences; or Treatise Medico-legal, and on Public Health; from the French of C. Francisco Manuel Foderé, Physician of the Hospital of Charity at Marseilles. Notwithstanding the opposition the preceding part of this work has encountered, the translator is not discouraged in its prosecution. It is not merely for the professor, it is intended particularly for the information of persons who have an intermediate relation with the pharmaceutic art. It points out the numerous disadvantages that have arisen from the total ignorance on this subject in persons on whom the repose of society greatly depends; and it endeavours to supply this deficiency, in jurists especially, whose duty it is to make laws for the promotion of the public health.

“Practica Racional de Medicina del Dr. Rowley, Miembro de la Universidad de Oxford, del Real Colegio de Médicos de Londres, Médico del Hospital de Sta. Maria-le-boné; traducida del Ingles, por el



el Dr. D. JOAQUIN SERRANO MANZANO, Médico Secretario perpetuo del Real Colegio de Medicina de Madrid, y del Real Estudio de Medicina Práctica. 4 tomos, en 8vo."—Rational Practice of Pharmacy, by Dr. Rowley, of the University of Oxford, of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and Physician to the Mary-le-bonne Hospital; translated by Dr. D. Joaquin Serrano Manzano, Perpetual Secretary to the Royal College of Medicine at Madrid, and to the Royal Institution of Practical Pharmacy, 4 vols. 8vo. The first contains directions for the preservation of health; the second is on the peculiar disorders of women; the third continues the same subject; and then enters on the nervous complaints to which men of letters are victims; the fourth is an anatomical and physiological compendium, &c.

"Medicina Operatoria; o, nuevo Tratado Elemental de las Operaciones de Cirugia con Laminas de los Instrumentos de ultimo uso: escrita en Frances, por el Ciudad. Pedro Lassus, Professor de Cirugia y Medicina, Individuo de la Junta de Sanidad, y Bibliotecario del Instituto; traducido por el Lic. D. PEDRO PEREZ."—Operative Pharmacy; or, a new Elementary Treatise on Chirurgical Operations, with Plates of the Instruments brought into recent use, from the French of C. Peter Lassus, Professor of Surgery and Medicine, Member of the Board of Health, and Librarian of the Institute; translated by Dr. Pedro Perez, Licentiate. The original work is given to his country by a professor of very long experience, and it contains the result of his opinions on these subjects; he has particularly endeavoured to retrench whatever was redundant in the ancient practice, and to avail himself of the improvements of modern discovery. The translation is in two volumes, 4to. and was undertaken by a professor in army practice.

"Instruccion sobre el Conocimiento y Curacion de las Enfermedades Venéreas, formada de orden del Ministerio de Francia, por los Sres. LASSON y DE HORNE."—Lessons on the Nature and Cure of Venereal Disorders, prepared by order of the French Minister, by Messrs. Lasson and de Horne.

DICTIONARIES, GRAMMARS, AND ELEMENTARY WORKS.

"Ortologia y Diálogos de Caligrafia, Aritmética, Gramática, y Ortografía, Castellana, un tomo, en 8vo. con 2 láminas."—Orthology and Dialogues on Calligraphy, on Arithmetic, and on the Spa-

nish Grammar and Orthography, 1 vol. 8vo. with two plates. This work, and some other small and useful compositions, are from the pen of TURQUATO TORIO DE LA RIVA, for the use of the royal seminaries and public schools. They are discovered to be so well executed, that they are now ordered to be employed in all the schools of the kingdom.

"Direccion de Padres, de Huerfanos, y Superintendentes de Escuelas del Reyno de Navarra, por D. TOMAS VIRTO DE VERA."—Direction to Fathers, Orphans, and Superintendants of Schools, in the Kingdom of Navarre; by D. Thomas Virto de Vera. In this small work is given a succinct account of the mandates contained in the laws, ordinances, and royal schedules in respect to charity-schools. The Royal Council of Navarre, seeing the utility of this work, has taken the necessary means to promote its publication.

"Catalogo de las Lenguas de las Naciones conocidas, y Numeracion, Division y Clases de estas segun la Diversidad de sus Idiomas y Dialectos, por el ABATE D. LORENZO HERVAS, tomo 3."—Catalogue of the Languages of the known World, with their Enumeration, Division, and Classes, according to the Variety of their Idioms and Dialects, by the Abbot D. Lorenzo Hervás, vol. 3.

"Compendio de Gramática Castellana, dispuesto en Dialogo para Instruccion de los Niños, por un Profesor de primeras Letras de la corte de Madrid."—Compendium of the Spanish Grammar, in the Form of Dialogue for the Instruction of Children, by a Person devoted to Infant Instruction in Madrid. The little work is in 8vo. and is divided into four parts: Analogy, Syntax, Prosody, and Orthography; these are subdivided into twenty-four sections, which methodically unfold the subjects.

"Introduccion General al Estudio de las Ciencias y de las Bellas Letras, en obsequio a los que no saben otra Lengua que la vulgar; traducido del Frances por D. A. R. A. M. B."—General Introduction to the Study of the Sciences and Belles Lettres, accommodated to such persons as are alone acquainted with their native Language, from the French of D. A. R. A. M. B.

"Curso Completo de Erudicion universal; escrito en Frances por el Baron de Bielfeld, y traducido al Castellano."—A Complete Course of General Erudition; translated into Spanish from the French of the Baron of Bielfeld. The first volume contains



contains the analysis of theology, jurisprudence, and medicine; and the first of these is subdivided into theoretic and practical theology, where are treated of polemics, and the policy of councils and ecclesiastical establishments. Jurisprudence is considered in its connection with public or political rights; in its relations with the Roman, feudal, and ecclesiastical law; with institutions, mercantile, marine, and military; and with crimes against the state. Under this head are considered, 1st. The distinct rights of the principal states of Europe. 2d. The legitimate authority of a parent country over its colonies. 3d. Prescriptive and municipal law. 4th. Legal proceedings. 5th. Of the forms adopted before the introduction of the Germanic tribunal; of practical rights, and the nature of judicial evidence. In the division of medicine, which is the third grand head, the author treats of anatomy, physiology, pathology, of the materia medica, &c. Much erudition is displayed in the course of the work; and the principles of philosophy are practically applied.

“Recopilacion de los varios Metodos inventados hasta el presente para facilitar y abreviar la Ensenanza de Leer, compuesto de los más ventajosos que se usan en las Naciones mas cultas en Europa.”—Recapitulation of the various Methods employed to the present Time to shorten and facilitate the Art of Reading, composed from the best Essays in the European Languages. This work is dedicated to the conductors of infant education, and is intended likewise for parents and guardians. It contains fourteen different methods of instruction employed in public and private education.

“Nuevo Metodo para enseñar la Geografia á los Niños, escrito en Portugues y Frances por el P. D. Teodoro de Almeyda; puesto en Castellano, é igualmente en Frances, por D. FERNANDO ROMERO DE LEIS.”—New Method of Instruction for Children in Geography; written in Portuguese and French by Father D. Theodore de Almeyda, and translated into Spanish, accompanied by the French, by D. Fernando Romero de Leis. This little work is useful to the young historian, and to such as wish to be instructed in the affairs of Europe from the gazettes and periodical publications. It includes likewise the use of the Globes, and a description of the planetary system, with the new discoveries.

“Conversaciones de un Padre con sus

Hijos sobre la Historia Natural. Obra Elemental, coordinada y publicada en Frances por I. F. Dubroca, y traducida por Dr. MANUEL MARIA DE ASCARGORTA y RAMIREZ. Constará de 4 tomos, en 8vo.”—Conversations between a Father and his Children, on Natural History. An elementary work, arranged and published in French by J. F. Dubroca, and translated by Dr. Manuel Maria de Ascargorta, to consist of 4 vols. 8vo. The object of this work being to instruct young persons in the knowledge of natural history, it is particularly addressed to their curiosity; and the arrangement is so correct, and the style so clear, as to be well adapted to the design of the author.

#### DIVINITY, ETHICS, AND METAPHYSICS; IN GENERAL.

“Version Parafrástica Castellana del Oficio y Misma de Pentecostés; ó, Venida de Espiritu Santo; segun el Breviario y Misal Romano; por D. FELIX EGUIA, Presbitero: un tomo, en 8º.”—Spanish Version, with a Paraphrase of the Office and Mass of Pentecost, or Descent of the Holy Spirit, according to the Roman Breviary and Missal, by D. Felix Eguia, Priest, 1 vol., 8vo.

“Sermon Funebre, en las solemnes Exéquias que celebraron en la Iglesia Metropolitana de Valencia su Exc. e Ilmo. Arzobispo y Cabildo.”—Funeral Sermon, on the Occasion of the solemn Obsequies which were performed in the Metropolitan Church at Valencia, by the most Rev. the Archbishop and the Chapter. These ceremonies were in honor of the Right Rev. Prelate, D. Francisco Fabian y Fuero.

“Tratado Metodico; ó, Modo de Explicar la Sagrada Escritura: escrito en Frances por el R. P. D. JUAN MARTINAI, Religioso Benedictino de la Congregacion de San Mauro: un tomo en 8vo.”—Methodical Treatise; or, a Mode of Explaining Sacred Writ, written in French, by R. P. D. Juan Martinai, Benedictine Monk of the Congregation of St. Maurus, 1 vol. 8vo.

“Desperta dor Eucaristo, y dulce convite para que las almas enardecidas en el Amor de Jesus Sacramentado, frequenten la Eucaristica mesa, y se exerciten en afectos dulces y devotas Oraciones para ántes y despues de la sagrada Comunión, y un Modo Práctico de oír la Misma, por D. JUAN GABRIEL DE CONTRERAS, Presbitero, un tomo, en 8º.”—A Friendly Jog; or, an Affectionate Invitation to devout Persons who love the Saviour; are accustomed to attend the Holy Sacrament; and



and who exercise themselves in the sacred Affections and devout Prayers before and after the Communion and Public Service, by D. Juan Gabriel de Contreras, Priest, 1 vol. 8vo.

"*Amenidades Filosóficas*, un tomo, en 8º."—*Philosophical Amusements*, 1 vol. 8vo. The principal part of this work is extracted from the Count of Oxenstiern: it is a compendium, containing observations on the habits and passions, and comprises the wide field of moral philosophy. It includes Christian precepts and examples adapted to all ages: at the conclusion of each chapter a recapitulation is given of its contents in such way as to form a collection of useful proverbs.

"*Retiro Espiritual para los Sacerdotes; ó, el Sacerdote preparado para el juicio de Dios en diez días de Ejercicios Espirituales*, por el R. P. Fr. MIGUEL DE SANTANDER."—*Closet Assistant for Priests*; or, the Priest prepared for the Divine Judgment, in Spiritual Exercises for ten Days, by the Rev. Father Miguel de Santander. This is from the pen of the Keeper of the Province of Castille, a Member of the Inquisition, and Synodal Examinant to the Archbishoprick of Toledo. The work is particularly intended for those who are actively engaged in the sacred functions, that they may be enabled to dispense the divine mysteries so as to answer the purposes of their sacred duties.

"*Diccionario Historico, Cronologico, y Geografico-Universal, de la Santa Biblia*."—*Universal, Historical, Chronological, and Geographical, Dictionary of the Holy Bible*.—In this work many difficult words and phrases of sacred writ are explained, and various moral reflections are given; extracted from the Fathers, and from commentators of the highest authority. It also comprises accurate information on the lives and principal actions of the patriarchs of the Old Testament; of the judges, kings, and leaders, of the people of God; of the prophets, apostles, and evangelists, and of their writings; of the disciples of Jesus Christ, and first members of the church; of the women celebrated for their piety in sacred writ; of the kingdoms, provinces, cities, mountains, valleys, rivers, wells, animals, plants, precious stones, &c. noticed in the Vulgate of Pius the Fifth. This work is useful to those who are entrusted with the sacred volume of truth in the vernacular tongue; and it will not be of less advantage to others, who, not having this confidence reposed in them, are desirous to become

acquainted with the precepts and prophecies, &c. of the Bible.

"*Contemplacion de la Vida de nuestro Señor Jesu Christo, desde su Concepcion hasta la Venida del Espiritu Santo*; dispuesta por S. BUENAVENTURA, para enseñar a las almas devotas el Modo de Contemplar."—*Study of the Life of our Lord Jesus Christ, from the Conception to the Ascension*; prepared by S. Buenaventura, to assist devout Minds in the Duty of holy Contemplation.—These sacred studies, however neglected in the world, are rightly considered by the learned Doctor, as not only beneficial, but necessary, and calculated to bring imperfect man to the most exalted state to which he is capable of being advanced in this world. Gradually to unfold the important truths, for the early part of the week, he recommends the consideration of the joy excited in heaven by the advent, and the circumstances of the history of the Virgin, prior, and immediately subsequent, to the incarnation; he then conducts the thoughts of his readers to the events of Christ's life, until the time of his public ministry. The middle of the week he devotes to the transactions from his appearance in the synagogue to his passion, including the death of John the Baptist, the transfiguration, the resurrection of Lazarus, the triumphal entry into Jerusalem, and the last supper. For the conclusion of the week, he assigns the Passion, as recorded in the Evangelists; the solitude of the Holy Mother, and the canticles of the patriarchs in *λειτουργία*.

"*Sermones Panegiricos y Morales del R. P. Fr. SEBASTIAN SANCHEZ SOBRIÑO*, del Orden de Terceros de S. Francisco, Lector Jubilado, Calificador del Santo Oficio, en el Convento de S. Antonio Abad de Granada, tomo 5º."—*Panegyrical and Moral Sermons of the Rev. Father Sebastian Sanchez Sobrino*, of the Order of St. Francis, Superannuated or Privileged Lecturer, Heretical Examiner of the Inquisition, and in the Convent of St. Antonio, Abbot of Granada.

"*El Espiritu Consolador; ó, Reflexiones sobre algunas palabras del Espiritu Santo, muy propias para consolar las Almas afligidas*."—*The Consolation of the Spirit*; or, *Reflections on some precious Words of the Holy Spirit*; adapted to give comfort to the Afflicted. The design of the pious author of this piece is, to induce men under the tribulations to which life is subject, to look up to God as the only source of consolation; and, to assist his readers in this endeavour, he has extracted various



various passages from the Word of God, on which he has commented in a way most conducive to the intention of the work.

"Sermon de S. Casiano, Mártir, predicado al Real Colegio Académico de Maestros de primeras Letras de Barcelona, por el R. P. Mtro. Fr. ANTONIO DE BAYLINA, Lector de Teología en el Colegio de S. Buenaventura."—Sermon on St. Casiano, Martyr; preached at the Royal Academical College, to the Schoolmasters in Barcelona, by the Rev. Father Antonio de Baylina, Theological Lecturer in the College of St. Buenaventura. This panegyric presents, in the person of S. Casiano, a model of instruction, suited to the imitation of all those to whom the important duty of infant education is committed.

"Obras de S. ISIDORO, dos tomos, en folio."—Works of St. Isidor, in two vols. folio.

"Catechisma de la Doctrina Christiana, por el P. PORTILLO, Presbitero de la Congregacion del Real Oratorio del Salvador, un tomo, en 8º."—Catechism of the Christian Religion, by Father Portillo, Priest of the Congregation of the Royal Oratory of our Saviour, 8vo.

Cartilla del Christianismo, utilísima para las Personas de corta Instruccion."—Short Letter on Christianity, very useful to Persons of deficient Education. In this short work are pointed out the foundation, the antiquity, the security, and permanence, of the divine law, from the creation of the world to the foundation of the Catholic church. It is in one volume 8vo.

"Ventajas de la Sociedad, fundadas sobre la Religion Christiana, comprobadas por la Doctrina de los santos Padres, de los mejores Teólogos, Juristas, y Filosóficos, Antiguos y Modernos."—The Advantages of Social Intercourse, founded on the Christian Religion, proved by the Doctrine of the Fathers, and of the best Theologians, Jurists, and Philosophers, Ancient and Modern. This production recommends peace amongst all states with the universal church; it shews the faculties of man as opposed to his inordinate passions; it treats of his origin, his nature, and his duties, and of the end for which he is designed. It enters into the functions of the priesthood; into the views of Providence in the institution of marriage; the emancipation of children from the protection of their fathers; and into the education of the former in the way most effectual for their happiness. From the domestic duties it

risks to the political, into which our limits do not permit us to enter.

"Elementos Teológico-morales en Castellano, y en forma de Diálogos."—Theologico-moral Elements, in Spanish, and in the Form of Dialogue. The doctrines of these are in conformity with the construction of the Catholic, on sacred writ, on the fathers and doctors of the church, and on the most celebrated writers on ecclesiastical subjects. It treats of the sacraments in general, and before the author draws his conclusions, he discusses the most prominent objections to the opinions he entertains.

"Ejercicios Devotos para Visitar el Santísimo Sacramento siempre que esté manifiesto."—Devout Exercises for the Attendance on the Holy Sacrament. The protestant is sometimes surprised at the profound veneration of the Catholics in this service; and the culpable negligence with which it is conducted in this country tends much to increase the sensation. The wonder is, however, dismissed, when we consider the conviction the Catholic feels of the actual presence of the Divine Being on the occasion of these solemn rituals.

"Segunda Edicion de la Logica de Condillac, puesta en diálogo, por D. VALENTIN DE FORONDA."—Second Edition of the Logic of Condillac in a colloquial Form, by D. Valentin de Foronda. We mention this new edition, the rather, because an additional essay is introduced into it, on the various forms of arguments, and on the detection of sophisms, in which the author has made use of the observations of Locke and Mallebranche on the Pursuit of Truth, and has introduced some reflections on what is called the moral arithmetic of Buffon.

Kempis; ó, Imitation de Jesu Christo, traducido del Latin, por D. JOSEPH DE CAMINO, un tomo, en 8º. Kempis; or, the Imitation of Jesus Christ, translated from the Latin by D. Joseph de Camino. 1 vol. 8vo.

"Institucion Ecclesiástica del SS. P. Benedicto XIV. sobre la Procecion del Corpus, sobre el acompañamiento siempre que sale al publico, y el Modo que se le debe la Adoracion; procurando enmendar muchos Abusos; traducida por D. JOAQUIN MOLES, Presbitero."—Ecclesiastical Institution of Pope Benedict XIV. on the Procession of the Host, on the Attendance required at the public Exhibition, and the Mode in which the Adoration should be paid to it; prepared with a Design to correct many Abuses; translated by D. Joaquin Moles, Priest.

"Avisos Espirituales que se daba á sí misma



misma la seráfica Doctora Sta. Teresa de Jesus, como tambien los que dió para la Instruccion de sus Hijas, explicadas en prácticas para beneficio de los fieles, por el ilmo. Sr D. JOSEPH XAVIER RODRIGUEZ DE ARELLANO, Arzobispo que fué de Burgos. 4 tomos. en 4to."—Spiritual Advice, resorted to by Sta. Teresa de Jesus; also that which she imparted for the Instruction of her Daughters, explained in Conversations, for the use of the Devout, by the Most Rev. D. Joseph Xavier Rodriguez, late Archbishop of Burgos. 4 vols. 4to.

"Reglas de la Vida Christiana, tomadas literalmente de la Sagrada Escritura, con exposiciones de los SS. PP. y Doctores Sagrados, por el R. P. M. FR. PLACEDO RICO FRONTAURA."—Rules for a Christian Life, taken literally from Holy Writ, with Comments of the Fathers and Doctors of the Church, by the Rev. Father Plácido Rico Frontaura.

#### CHEMISTRY.

"Curso de Quimica, dividido en Lecciones para la enseñanza del Real Colegio de S. Carlos, por D. PEDRO GUTIERREZ BUENO."—Course of Chemistry, in the Form of Lectures, for the Instruction of the Royal College of St. Charles, by D. Pedro Gutierrez Bueno. In order to assist the student in the nomenclature adopted in these lectures, a new edition of the Nomenclatura Quimica has been prepared.

"Instruccion sobre los Medios de conservar la Salubridad, y de purificar el Ayre en las quadras Hospitales, &c. traducido del Frances, por D. LEONARDO DE GALLI."—Instruction on the Means of Preserving Health, and of Purifying the air in Domestic Establishments, Public Hospitals, &c. translated from the French, by D. Leonardo de Galli. This is in a 4to. form, and is executed by a graduate in medicine, surgery and chemistry, who is Private Surgeon to his Catholic Majesty.

"Cartas Físico-químicas, escritas en Italiano, por el Sr. Compagnoni, y traducidas por D. JOSEPH ANTONIO SABATER Y ANGLADA."—Letters, Physico-chemical, from the Italian of Compagnoni, by D. Joseph Antonio Sabater y Anglada. The modest author of this work has given it the title of Chemistry for the Ladies, and in accommodation to them the subject is arranged in familiar and entertaining letters, which correctly explain the principles of modern chemistry, in the compass of two 8vo. vols.

#### COMMERCE AND THE USEFUL ARTS.

"Manual de cambios, distribuido en diferentes Tablas numerales, para hallar con la posible brevedad y exactitud, por

medio de una simple Multiplication el Valor de las libranzas ó letras de cambio, que de un reyno, nacion ó provincia se remiten, ó estos que se remiten entre si."—Manual of Exchanges, arranged under different Tables, to discover with Expedition and Accuracy, by simple Multiplication, the Value of Drafts or Bills of Exchange with different Countries, or with different Provinces of the same Country. These manuals, however convenient for the purposes of commerce, are very rare in Spain: the present piece contains the comparative value of money in Madrid, Cadiz, Valencia and Barcelona, with Paris, Lyons, &c.

"Nueva Arte de Conservar Arregular los Reloxes, demuestra para las Personas que notienen conocimiento de la relojería: compuesto por D. PEDRO MARECHAL."—The Art of Repairing and Regulating Watches, designed for Persons unacquainted with that Business, by D. Pedro Marechal. This is not only adapted to family purposes, but will be found useful to the professed artizan, as many useful directions are contained in it respecting clocks and sun-dials.

"Del Conocimiento del Tempo y de su Equacion para gobiernode los Reloxes."—Of the Knowledge and Equation of Time, for the regulation of Watches. In this work the solar variations are explained, and observations physico-astronomical for the computation of time are introduced, in a way accommodated to the meanest understanding.

"Instruccion para la Teneduria de Libros en partida doble, que contiene los Principios de esta ciencia, y la Aplicacion que ha de hacerse de ellos, escrita en Frances, por Miteau Blainville, y traducida al Castellano, por D. JOSEPH DE CABREDO."—The Art of Double Entry, in which its Principles and Practical Application are explained, from the French of Miteau Blainville, by Joseph de Cabredo.

"Tablas; ó, Mapas Curiosas é Instruictivas."—Curious and Instructive Charts. Among the difficulties of interior intercourse in Spain, we may number the different kinds of currency in which the traders keep their accounts; these tables are to equalize them to a particular standard.

"Reglamento y Aranceles reales para el Comercio de España á los Indias, un tomo, en folio."—Royal Regulation and Tariff, for the Commerce between Spain and the Indies.

#### CRITICISM AND CONTROVERSY.

"Quaderno 5º. de la obra critica original, intitulada el Censor en la Historia de España; ó, censura, fundada de la His-



toria del Abate Masdeu, y de las de Florez, Mariana, Ocampo, Morales, Garibay, y otros escritores ya nativos, ya estrangeros, por D. NICOLAS PEREZ EL SETABIENSE, Catedrático que fué de la Universidad de Valencia, y Socio de varias Academias."—Fasciculus the 5th of the original critical work, entitled the Censor of the History of Spain, or an Examination founded on the History of the Abbot Masdeu, and of those of Florez, Mariana, Ocampo, Morales, Garibay, and other Writers, native and foreign, by D. Nicolas Perez el Setabiense, late Professor in the University of Valencia, and Associate of various Academies. This work is continued: but we shall take no further notice of it, having sufficiently explained the subject of it by the title.

"Carta Familiar, escrita a D. Julian de Anton y Espeja, contra su Discurso Apologetico, en favour de los Teatros, por D. LUIS SANTIAGO BADO, Catedrático de Matematicas, por S. M. en la Ciudad de Murcia."—Familiar Letter, written to D. Julian de Anton y Espeja, in Answer to his Apologetic Discourse in Defence of Dramatic Exhibitions, by D. Luis Santiago Bado, Royal Professor of Mathematics in the City of Murcia.

"Errores Medico-legales cometidos por el Ciudad Francisco Manuel Foderé en su obra intitulada Las Leyes Ilustradas por las Ciencias Físicas; ó, Tratado de Medicina-legal y de Higiene publica, y Defectos Notables de la Traducción."—Errors Medico-legal, committed by C. Francisco Manuel Foderé, in his work entitled The Laws Illustrated by the Physical Sciences; or, Treatise Medico-legal, and on the Public Health, with an Exposition of Gross Defects in the Translation. Fasciculus 2d. This work is from the pen of D. HIGINIO ANTONIO LORENTE, Honorary Private Physician to his Majesty, and Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution of Medicine. It will consist of as many Fasciculi as there are volumes of the work, which is the object of the controversy; and for the greater convenience of those who are interested in it and may wish to have them bound up together, this Criticism will be of the same size, and the type the same as that used under the direction of the translator.

#### HISTORY, MODERN, AND BIOGRAPHY.

"Vida y Persecuciones de Federico Baron Trenck."—Life and Persecutions of Frederick Baron Trenck. This character is so well known in England, that there is no occasion to mention the particulars of the work. It is comprised in

2 vols. 8vo. and includes the adventures of his friend Schell, and a compendious history of his Cousin Francis Trenck, who was educated among the Croats, imitated their barbarous customs, and continued in those habits to the day of his death.

"Noticia de la Vida y Obras del Conde de Rumford, traducido del Frances, y presentada a la Sociedad Patriótica de Madrid, por la Sra. MARQUESA DE FUERTE-HIJAR, Socio de Honor y Merito."—Strictures on the Life and Works of Count Rumford, translated from the French, and presented to the Patriotic Society of Madrid, by the Marchioness de Fuerte-Hijar, Honorary Member.

"Compendio de la Historia Universal, Quaderno 17º. (1º. del tomo 5º.) con las seis estampas correspondientes."—Compendium of Universal History, Fasciculus the seventeenth, (being the first part of the fifth volume,) with six corresponding plates.

"Monarquía de España, escrita por Salazar de Mendoza, 3 tomos en folio."—The Spanish Monarchy, by Salazar de Mendoza, 3 vols. folio. The third volume contains the Life of Philip the Third, and may be obtained separate.

"Compendio Cronologico de la Historia Eclesiástica."—Chronological Compendium of Ecclesiastical History. This narration is from the French of M. Macquer, Advocate of the Parliament of Paris: it is translated into four vols. 8vo. by the Prior of Falees, DR. D. BALTHASAR ZAPATA Y MERINO. It contains the History of the Eastern and Western Churches, including the public and private councils, the ecclesiastical authors, the schisms, the heresies, and the instructions of the monastic orders, from the sixth year before Christ to 1768.

"Vida, Ascendencia, Nacimiento, Crianza y Aventuras del Dr. D. DIEGO DE TORRES VILLAROEEL, Catedrático de Prima de Matemáticas en la Universidad de Salamanca; escrita por el mismo."—Genealogy, Birth, Education, Adventures and Life of Dr. D. Diego de Torres Villaroel Mathematical Professor in the University of Salamanca, in the higher branches: written by himself.

"Historia de los Niños Célebres, traducida del Frances."—History of Juvenile Virtues and Talents, from the French. 3 vols. 8vo. It is a familiar adage, that example is better than precept. M. Tревил, the author of this work, collected in it all the fragments he could meet with in Ancient and Modern History, that might illustrate his subject. From this mass of materials he formed a Biographical History of



of such youths as were distinguished for their talents, their filial piety, their patriotism, and the moral virtues in general: in this form he commits the result of his studies to parents and instructors, in the confidence that these distinguished examples will have more influence on the infant mind than frigid commands and moral disquisitions.

“*Retratos de los Reyes de España con sus correspondientes Vidas, empezando por los Reyes Godos, los de Asturias, Leon y Castilla, hasta el Sr. D. Carlos III.* 4 tomos, en 4to.”—Biography and Engravings of the Kings of Spain, commencing with the Gothic Kings, and proceeding to those of Asturias, Leon, and Castille, to the time of Charles the Third. 4 vols. 4to. Likewise, by the same Author a Chronological History, with Engravings, is given of the Kings of Arragon, and of some of those of Navarre, with an Account of the Kings of Galicia, and the Counts of Castille and Barcelona, in 2 vols. 4to.

“*El Exito de la Muerte correspondiente a la Vida de los tres supuestos Heroes del Siglo XVIII, Voltaire, D'Alembert y Diderot, demonstrado con la Narracion de su Muerte.*”—The Hour of Death corresponding with the Character of the Life of the three supposed Heroes of the eighteenth Century, Voltaire, D'Alembert and Diderot, shewn in a Narrative of their last Moments.”

“*La Florida del Inca Garcilaso de la Vega.*”—Florida; by the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega. We have been given to expect that this work will soon come to a new edition: the first that appeared was as early as the year 1604, and was printed at Lisbon; a copy is now in the possession of Mr. Gameau, of Albemarle street. The Floridas are at present very little known: the recent works which have appeared on the subject are, in general, by persons wholly unacquainted with the country; but, at this time, when the ambition of the Chief Consul is directed to extend his power on the Western Continent, with the same activity that he is employing on the Eastern, it is very desirable that accurate information should be obtained of the situation and resources of that vast region; and we know no authority more respectable, than that which is assumed as the title of this article. The most confident will surely be alarmed at the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida by France, in addition to her present possessions in the West Indies. We have authentic information, that Bonaparte is now in treaty with the court of Madrid for the cession of that

great Western region, for which a return is to be made in the little duchy of Parma. The English reader will learn with pleasure, that a translation of this work of De la Vega will be soon submitted to public attention, and the Spanish reader; that the *Historia General de Peru* has come to a new edition, in 13 vols. in the native language.

#### JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICS.

“*Nobleza, Privilegios y Prerogativas del Oficio Publico de Escribano, con algunos Discursos que manifiestan la Inteligencia y Pureza que exige su Desempeno, y perjuicios que le han causado erradas Opiniones é Imposturas, por D. JUAN JOSEPH SANCHEZ, Escribano de S. M. en el Colegio de Valencia, tres tomos, en 4to.*”—Privileges, Prerogatives and Rank of the Public Scrivener, with some Dissertations on the Qualifications and Impartiality which his Duty requires, explained by the Detriment and Disgrace which have been occasioned by a Deficiency in these Respects, by D. Juan Joseph Sanchez, Scrivener to his Majesty in the College of Valencia, 3 vols. in 4to.

“*Tratado Definitivo de Paz entre S. M. Rey de España y de las Indias, la Republica Francesa y la Republica Bâtava de una Parte, y S. M. el Rey del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña y de Irlanda de la otra, concluido en Amiens, en 27 de Marzo de 1802.*”—Definitive Treaty of Peace, between the King of Spain and the Indies, and the French and Batavian Republics on the one Part, and the King of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the other, concluded 27th March, 1802.

“*Tratado de Paz entre el Rey Nro Sr. y el Emperador de las Rusias, concluido y firmado en Paris, a 4 de Octubre de 1801, con su traduccion al Castellano.*”—Treaty of Peace between the King of Spain and the Emperor of all the Russias, concluded and signed at Paris, 4th October, 1801, with a Spanish translation.

“*Libreria de Escribanos, que compuso D. Joseph Febrero, y ha reformado en su Lenguage, Estilo, Método y muchas Doctrinas, ilustrandola y enriqueciendola con Notas y Adiciones, para que se han tenido presentes las reales ordenes modernas, el Lic. D. JOSEPH MARCOS GUTIERREZ, tomo 5º.*”—The Scrivener's Manual, first composed by D. Joseph Febrero, corrected in the Language, Style, Method and in many of the Opinions; illustrated and enriched with Notes and Additions from the modern Royal Instruments, by D. Joseph Marcos Gutierrez



Gutierrez, Licentiate, 5th vol. This volume contains the modes of judgment, ordinary and executive, and in cases of pecuniary claimants. The work is to be followed by a review of criminal law, from the same authority, which will soon make its appearance.

“*Descripcion del Archivo de la Corona de Aragon, existente en la Ciudad de Barcelona, y Noticia del Archivo General de la Orden Militar de Santiago en el convento de Uclés; por el Abate D. LORENZO HERVAS Y PANDURO.*”—Description of the Archive of the Crown of Arragon, preserved in the City of Barcelona, and a Notice on the General Archive of the Military Order of St. James in the Convent of Uclés, by the Abbot D. Lorenzo Hervas y Panduro. From this curious piece of antiquity the means of access has been pointed out to some valuable documents, which will illustrate not only the history of Spain, France and Italy, to which they immediately relate, but that of the Eastern countries, to which the mercantile connections of the Catalonians extended.

“*Memorias Politicas y Militares, para servir de Continuacion a los Comentarios del Marques de S. Felipe, desde el Año de 1725, en que concluyó este Autor su Obra, con los Tratados de Paz y Alianza de España correspondientes, por JOSEPH DE CAMPORASO, tomos 3º y 4º.*”—Political and Military Memoranda, in continuation of the Commentaries of the Marquis of S. Felipe from the year 1725, when this Author concluded his work with the Treaties of Peace and Alliance of Spain; by D. Joseph de Camporaso, 3d and 4th vols.

“*Creacion, Antiquedad y Privilegios de los Titulos de Castilla, con los Retratos de los Reyes, por D. JOSEPH BERNI Y CATALA.*”—Creation, Antiquity and Privileges of the Nobility of Castille, with Engravings of the Kings, by D. Joseph Berni y Catalá. This work is useful, particularly to persons of rank; it gives an account of the origin of the major part of the nobility of the kingdom of Castille, with notices of the principal concerns, civil and military, in which they were distinguished, the titles of Duke, Grandee, Count, Viscount, Marquis, Baron, &c. are explained, with the prerogatives and privileges attached to these gradations in rank.

“*Memorias Historicas sobre la Legislacion y Gobierno del Comercio de los Espanoles con sus Colonias en las Indias occidentales, recopiladas por el Sr. D. RAFAEL ANTUNEZ Y ACEVEDO, Ministro togado del Supremo Consejo de Indias, un tomo, en 4º.*”—Historical Memorials on the

Laws enacted for regulating the Commerce of the Spaniards with their Indian Colonies, compiled by Sr. D. Rafael Antunez y Acevedo, Minister of the Supreme Council of the Indies, 1 vol. 4to.

“*Practica Universal Forense, para los Tribunales de España y de las Indias, su Autor D. FRANCISCO ANTONIO DE ELIZONDO, 8 tomos en 4º.*”—Universal Forensic Practice, in the Tribunals of Spain and of the Indies, by D. Francisco Antonio de Elizondo, 8 vols. 4to.

“*Practica del Consejo Real, Obra póstuma de D. PEDRO ESCOLANO DE ARRIETA.*”—Practice of the Royal Council, a Posthumous Work, by D. Pedro Escolano de Arrieta. This author belonged to the council, and was secretary and solicitor to it. It is a work useful to all who are connected with that institution, either immediately as officers, or mediately by the causes that come before it: the work extends to 2 vols. folio.

“*Norte de Principes, Vireyes, Presidentes, Consejeros y Gobernadores, y Advertencias politicas sobre lo publico y particular de una Monarquia.*”—The Polar Star of Princes, Viceroyes, Presidents, Counsellors and Governors, with Political Disquisitions on the public and private Concerns of a Monarchy. This work, founded on the acknowledged principles of government in monarchical countries, is attributed to ANTONIO PEREZ, who was Secretary of State to Philip II.

“*Practica Criminal por Principios, ó Modo y Forma de Instruir los Procesos Criminales en las Causas de Oficio de Justicia.*”—Principles of the Practice of Penal Law; or, Mode of Conducting Criminal Processes in the Courts of Justice. This work is from the pen of the Licentiate D. JUAN ALVAREZ PESADILLA, and is the third volume on the same subject. It treats on the different distinctions of crime, and on the punishment assigned to each by the laws of the country. The two former volumes have been very favourably received by the public: the present is the more necessary, because the Spanish civilians have treated of general legislation, and very rarely directed their studies to the peculiar laws of Spain. But this work is not merely intended to supply this deficiency, but another more important one in the law of the land itself, which has not provided in all cases the mode and proportion of punishment for particular crimes.

“*Reflexiones Politicas y Civiles sobre el Estado Religioso y el Celibato comparado con el del Matrimonio.*”—Reflections, Political and Civil, on the State of Seclusion



clusion and Celibacy, compared with the Matrimonial. The work treats of the first introduction to a monastic life, of the age of the person professing it, of the solemn vows of the priests and nuns, of the number of ecclesiastics and of the rents they possess; it is comprised in 1 vol. 8vo.

"Observaciones sobre el Espíritu de las Leyes, reducidas á quatro Artículos, la Religión, la Moral, la Política y la Jurisprudencia, traducidas por D. JOSEPH GARRIGA."—Observations on the Spirit of Laws, reduced to Four Articles, Religion, Morality, Policy and Jurisprudence, translated by D. Joseph Garriga.

MISCELLANIES.

"Prontuario de la Memoria; ó, Librito, para llevar Cuentas y Asuntos particulares, juego y otras razones, con quatro Clases de Tablas, y una Noticia de las Monedas de Castilla y de las de la Corona de Aragon, con su Correspondencia, y otras Tablas de la Reducion de Monedas."—Memoria Technica; or, Manual for Domestic and Personal Accounts, &c. with four Sets of Tables, consisting of those of the Coin of Castille, of that of Arragon, with Comparative Tables, and others for the Reduction of Money.

"Aviso Científico, que á las Tertulias de la Corte, ofrece un Murciano sobre el Número V. del Memorial Literario publicado en el Año de 1801."—Scientific Advice on the Public Days of the Court, being Strictures on No. 5, of the Literary Memorial published in the year 1801; by a Native of Murcia.

"Plan Geométrico del Pantado de Lorca."—Geometrical Plan of the Marsh of Lorca. The work gives a particular account of the mode of confining this inundation by an extensive wall, and of the height of the water under peculiar circumstances.

"Vista de la Inundacion del Barrio de S. Christobal, en la Ciudad de Lorca, acaecida el dia 30 de Abril, de este Año, 1802."—View of the Inundacion in the District of S. Christobal, in the City of Lorca, which happened on the 30th of April, 1802.

"El Experimentado Carazador y Perfecto Tirador, compuesto por D. J. M. G. N."—The Experienced Sportsman, in Hunting and Shooting, by D. J. M. G. M. This work is useful to persons attached to the amusements of the field; it gives information on the seasons when, and the mountainous districts where, game is most abundant; it treats on the management of the sagacious animal so necessary to the

sportsman in his diversions; and it imparts some useful cautions to prevent the numerous accidents which occur in its pursuit.

"Consideraciones Políticas sobre la Conducta que debe observarse entre Marido y Muger."—Political Considerations on a Domestic Subject; the Conduct that ought to be maintained between Husband and Wife. The design of the author was rather to instruct the former than the latter; he looks up with respect to the holy state of matrimony, and points out to the husband the numerous ingredients that embitter the nuptial potion; and that his advice may not be inefficacious, he illustrates his theory by the aid of experience, and gives an anecdote for each division of his subject.

El Hombre de Estado, Obra escrita en Italiano por Nicholas Donato, traducida al Frances, y aumentada con Notas, y de este al Castellano."—The Statesman; originally written in Italian by Nicholas Donato, translated into French, with additional Notes, and from that Language into the Spanish. This work consists of two parts. The first considers the qualifications necessary for a public minister, and the notes may be considered as forming a regular system of political institution in the variety of materials it submits to the attention of the reader. The second part is not exclusively theoretical; it is chiefly concerned in the application of the principles of the first part to business, when the supposed minister is surrounded with the active and pressing duties of his station: the work is extended to 3 vols. 4to.

"Correo del Otro Mundo; ó, Cartas de los Muertos a los Vivos."—The Mail arrived from the Other World; or, Letters from the Dead to the Living.

"Dialogos sobre la Utilidad de las Medallas Antiguas, principalmente por la Conexion que tienen con los Poetas Griegos y Latinos; Obra escrita en Ingles por el Caballero Joseph Addison, y traducida, con Notas y Correcciones, por D. PEDRO ALONZO DE O-CROULEY."—Dialogues on the Utility of Ancient Medals, principally as illustrative of the Greek and Latin Poets, from the English of Mr. Joseph Addison, translated, with Corrections, by D. Pedro Alonso de O-Crouley. This work, which has been so long known in England, has, at last, attracted the attention of a Spanish antiquary. The translation is in a quarto form, and contains thirty-one plates, besides vignettes. In addition to the original work,



work; we find, in an Appendix, a Catalogue of the Contents of the Museum of the Translator, consisting of medals, gems, ancient monuments, paintings, and other curiosities.

"*Semanario de Agricultura y Artes*, tomo 11"—Periodical Review of Agriculture and Arts, vol. 11. This continuation of that useful work contains a compendium of elementary lectures on a variety of subjects: it treats on the cultivation of the gooseberry and the cherry; and states the advantages to be derived from the prosecution of it. It contains papers on sumach; on the means of preventing the injuries from inundations, so common in mountainous countries; on the assistance given by government to the plantation of the mulberry in the province of Granada; on the method of stacking, so as to preserve the produce, with an engraving; on the comparative utility of large and small farms; on the beneficial effect of agriculture on manufactures; on the improvements that have been adopted by English cultivators; on the necessity of making agriculture an article of public instruction, and the most advantageous means of so doing; on mountainous farms, and the most productive way of managing woods; on rearing turkeys; on the goats of Angora in the royal flocks; on the bison, a species of buffalo, and the utility of naturalising this animal in Spain; on the use of decorticated barley, as a substitute for rice: on the culture of fruit-trees; on the improvement of water; on the management of vines; on the conversion of milk into vinegar; cautions to sportsmen; on tempering steel; on the English way of making gunpowder; on the method of extracting sugar from what is called *raiz de la miseria*; on the new method of preparing charcoal; on the manufacture of paper; on kitchen utensils; on the extraction of a purple colour from different shells; and on the means of avoiding conflagrations. The work treats further on the fevers in prisons, and in ships, with other useful enquiries.

"*Obras Jocosas de D. FRANCISCO DE QUEVEDO*."—Entertaining Works of D. Francisco de Quevedo. This writer was a man of general talents; but a great portion of his leisure was applied to the more serious works, accommodated to the superstition of his times. We have an edition of his whole works, published in the year 1660, at Brussels, when Flanders was yet under the Spanish yoke: his graver

productions are forgotten, while his more lively efforts, introduced into this new edition, survive the destructive attacks of time: we shall quote from the latter a madrigal, in which the quaint style of the day is sufficiently exposed:

*Amante sin Reposo.*

"*Està la ave en el aire con so siego,  
En la agua el pez la salamandra en fuego,  
Y el hombre, en cuyo ser todo se encierra,  
Està en sola la tierra.  
Yo solo, que naci para tormentos,  
Estoy en todos estos elementos.  
La boca tengo en aire sospirando,  
El cuerpo en tierra està peregrinando,  
Los ojos tengo en agua, noche, y dia,  
Y en fuego el coraçon, y el alma mia.*"

Notwithstanding the abilities of this writer, we do not recollect to have seen any translation from him, excepting of his *Dream of the Skulls*, which we believe has been given in almost every language of Europe. We hope that the present attempt, applied to rescue from oblivion authors of distinguished merit will preserve to us the works of Quevedo, who, whether considered as a theologian, an orator, an historian, a humourist, or a poet, maintains a dignified rank among the candidates for posthumous fame.

#### NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

"*Tratado Práctico de Colmenas ó Pastoria de las Abejas*."—Practical Treatise on Hives, and the Treatment of Bees. The work enters into the means of increasing this useful little animal, and the situations best adapted for that purpose; it even gives a history of their diseases, and the most effectual means for their cure.

"*Compendio de la Historia Naturel de Buffon*, clasificado segun el Sistema de Linneo por Renato Ricardo Castell; traducido é ilustrado, por D. PEDRO ESTALA, Presbitero, tomo 1."—Compendium of the Natural History of Buffon, classified agreeably to the Linnæan System, by Renato Ricardo Castell; translated and illustrated by D. Pedro Estala, Priest, 1st vol. This work is decorated with an engraving of Buffon, and contains the Theory of the Earth. Castell is the author of the Poem of the Plants; in the work from Buffon, he avails himself of a methodical arrangement, much superior to that of the original, of which the learned have complained; the author has corrected the errors, which Buffon himself has acknowledged, and pointed out in his voluminous Supplement; he has properly omitted the notes of pure erudition, unconnected with the general subject,



subject, as well as the matters of controversy of little importance; but, what is of more consequence, he has suppressed the sentiments dangerous to the youthful mind. Thus, without error or superfluity, all that is valuable in the extensive work of the French Naturalist, in the classes of birds and quadrupeds, is reduced to twenty-six volumes, 12mo. The translator has not, however, confined himself to improvements in the arrangement, and in the exclusion of unnecessary or pernicious matter; he has had it in his power to collect some valuable notes, and to make some considerable corrections in the original text, principally on the birds and quadrupeds of Spanish America, which is supposed to be the most defective part of the work of Buffon.

PAINTING, STATUARY, AND ENGRAVING.

"Quaderno 45 de la Coleccion General de los Trages que usan las Naciones del Mundo Descubierto, arreglado a la Edicion del Viagero Universal."—Fasciculus the forty-fifth of the General Collection of Costumes used by all Nations, accommodated to the Edition of the Universal Traveller. This publication contains the dresses of Greenland, and some of those in Russia.

"Estampa que representa las Urpas en que estan el Cuerpo de S. Isidro Labrador, y las Reliquias de su Esposa, Sta. Maria de la Capeza."—Engraving, which represents the Urns in which are deposited the Body of St. Isidor Labrador, and the Body and Relicts of his Spouse, Sta. Maria de la Capeza.

"Estampa de á Pliego, que representa la Publicacion de la Paz conforme se ha executado en este Corte."—Engravings on one Sheet, explaining the Mode of Publication of Peace adopted in Madrid.

"Coleccion General de los Tragos que actualmente se usan en España: quaderno 5º."—General Collection of Costumes used in Spain at this time, fasciculus the 5th.

"Estampa de Ntra Sra del Carmen, segun se venera en el Altar mayor de P. P. Carmelitas Calzados de Segovia."—Engraving of Our Lady of Mount Carmel as she receives veneration on the High Altar of the Church of the Calceated Carmelites of Segovia.

"Quaderno, 4º. de la Iconologia; ó, Idea de Emblemas y Alegorias por Figuras, copiadas del original Frances."—Fasciculus the 4th, of Iconologia; or, Sketches of Emblematical and Allego-

rical Figures, copied from the French. This is the only work of the same kind published in Spain: it is necessary for the artists of that country, and useful to all for the study of the fine arts. The present publication contains Vigilance in two different situations, Commerce, Charity, Generosity, Avarice, Sincerity, Hypocrisy, Geometry, and Architecture.

POETRY AND PLAYS.

"Himno en Elogio de la Paz, dispuesto en Versos Saícos, por D. FRANCISCO GREGORIO DE SALAS."—Ode on the Peace, in Sapphic Verses, by D. Francisco Gregorio de Salas.

"Oda á la Paz, por D. F."—Ode to the Peace, by D. F. This little ode is the produce of the competition in the poetical class of the royal seminary of the Nobles of Madrid.

"El Viajante Desconocido; Comedia, en 2 Actos, tomada del Teatro Frances, y arreglada al Español, por D. JOSEPH MARIA DE CARNERERO."—The Incognito Traveller, a Comedy, in two Acts, from the French Theatre; accommodated to the Spanish, by Dr. Joseph Maria de Carnerero.

"Poesias de D. NICASIO ALVAREZ DE CIENFUEGOS."—Poems of Dr. Ignacio Alvarez de Cienfuegos.

"Otelo; ó, el Moro de Venecia, Tragedia en 5 Actos; traducida de Frances, por D. TEODORO LA CALLE."—Othello; or, the Moor of Venice, a Tragedy in Five Acts, from the French by Dr. Theodoro la Calle. We fancy few English readers, who have enjoyed this sublime production of their favourite poet in their vernacular tongue would be satisfied with this translation of a translation.

"El Negro y la Blanca, Comedia nueva, por D. VICENTE RODRIGUEZ DE ARELLANO."—The Black Man and White Woman, a new Comedy, by Dr. Vicente Rodriguez de Arellano.

"La Florentina; Comedia, del mismo Autor."—The Female Florentine; a Comedy, by the same Author.

"El Contrato Anulado: Comedia escrita en Prosa Francesa por Marfollier, traducida libremente y arreglada á nuestras costumbres por MIRTILIO SECURITANO."—The Contract Dissolved; a Comedy, from the French of Marfollier; freely translated and accommodated to the Manners of Spain, by Mirtilio Securitano.

"Agusto y Teodoro; ó, los Pages de Federico II. Comedia, por D. VICENTE RODRIGUEZ DE ARELLANO."—Augustus and Theodore; or, the Pages of Frederic the Second, a Comedy, by D. Vicente Rodriguez de Arellano.

"Poesias



"*Poesías de D. MANUEL JOSEPH QUINTANA*, un tomo, en 8º. impreso en la Imprenta Real."—Poems of John Manuel Joseph Quintana, 8vo. printed at the Royal Press.

"*Epigramas de D. FRANCISCO GREGORIO DE SALAS*."—Epigrams of Dr. Francisco Gregorio de Salas. This author had published a former poetical work, which had been received with much approbation; the present volume may be considered as a sort of continuation of the satirical and epigrammatic part with which the other concluded. It seems that the earlier impressions of the compositions of this author had numerous mistakes; the present volume has been corrected under his own inspection, to prevent the misconstruction of the poetical critic.

"*El Delirio; ó, las Consecuencias de un Vicio*, Opera, compuesta en Frances, por el Ciudadano R. Saint Cir."—The Delirium; or, the Effects of a Crime, from the French of C. R. Saint-Cir, an Opera.

"*La Familia Indigente*, Pieza Tragica, en un Acto." The Indigent Family, a Tragedy, in one Act.

"*Poesías del CONDE DE NORONA*."—Poems of the Count of Noroña. This elegant little work is in two vols. 12mo. and perhaps, being from the pen of an accomplished nobleman, has excited more curiosity than any other recent production. It consists of a great variety of fugitive pieces, and of two "*La Quicayda*," and "*La Muerte*," of no inconsiderable length: all the different varieties of poetic composition, of which the Spanish language is capable, are resorted to; sometimes the bard warbles in all the wildness of nature; at others, he avails himself of the numerous expedients of artificial refinement. The first volume opens with a series of Anacreontics; among which we have an introductory one to the reader, where the author tells us his compositions were early effusions of an ardent mind, and recommends them to our notice, not on account of the merit of the author, but as the mirror of the passions common to humanity.

"A ti, lector amado,  
Dedico, no por mías  
Sino, porque son copia  
De las pasiones vivas.  
Sin ellas nunca Apolo  
Me templará la lira,  
Ni versos me dictará  
La docta Poesía."

In these few lines we find the common attachment of the Spaniards to the *tro-*

*chee*, from their love of the song and the dance, to which this measure is particularly adapted; yet, we very much doubt, if the majesty of the language be not more suited to the pathos of heroic composition. We will content ourselves with giving one more extract, which is an attempt at a free translation of the celebrated ode of Dryden, in honour of St. Cecilia's Day: the passage we quote is from the first eight introductory lines in the original.

"En el festin real á la conquista  
De Persia por el Hijo esclarecido  
Del Macedon Filipo, colocado  
En su solio imperial, y trono erguido,  
El héroe estaba con risuena vista  
De orgullo, pompa, y magestad cercado;  
En torno rodado  
De sus magnates inclitos guerreros  
Orlando rosas, y arrayan sus frentes—  
Premio bien merecido á los valientes,  
Que esgrimieron constantes sus aceros  
En los ataques fieros."

The second volume opens with "*Le-trillas*," "*Endechas*," "*Odas*," "*Cantilenas*," and "*Fabulas*;" and, in the latter, the Count has included the story of Dædalus and Icarus, Pyramus and Thisbe, and Venus and Adonis. We have afterwards idyls, romances, &c. and, at the conclusion, the poem we before-named of "*La Muerte*." On the whole, we consider this work as affording elegant examples of the poetic powers of the Spanish language; yet we see in it that want of force, and that frivolity, for which the Spanish court is at present remarkable; and, perhaps, we could not shew this deficiency more successfully than in specimens we have just quoted from Alexander's Feast, where the fine description of our immortal poet is expanded, in the imitation, to twelve feeble lines.

"*La Muger Varonil*, Comedia, por D. JOSE MOR DE FUENTES. *El Calavera*, Comedia, por el mismo autor."—The Masculine Woman, by D. Joseph Mor de Fuentes. The Skull, by the same Author. These are two comedies, by the author of the novel called *La Serafina*, of which a second edition was published within the last year. Our limits will not permit us to enter minutely into the detail of these pieces, but we shall state some of the principles to which the author has attempted to adhere: He has been guided by maxims laid down by the Roman Lyric Poet, in opposition to the absurdities which the example of Lopez de Vega had introduced, and which time had confirmed in the Spanish drama. He has not slavishly observed the maxims of Aristotle, or of any other



other dramatic dictator, but has considered nature herself as his only model. Two defects he has avoided, which deserve the attention of the English writer; the repetition of eloquent soliloquies, and the admission of domestics into the most important secrets of the families on which they attend. The spirit of the Spanish comedy too much consisted in a vast variety of complicated incidents, in which the leading design of the poet frequently disappeared, so that when he again returned in the catastrophe, the auditory felt towards it coldness and indifference. In the Masculine Woman this dissipation of sentiment from excessive redundancy is avoided; although the plot is duplicate, yet the minor plot is so necessarily connected with the major, that the action may be considered as simple. The author felt apprehension, and not without cause, that to some ladies this drama would be objectionable. His heroine, in the termination, is not surrounded by glory and triumph; she is not made the queen of hearts, with all the knaves of the pack at her feet: the play is intended as a satire on the tendency of the sex to indulge in those pleasures, and to pursue those employments, which are alone suited to grosser beings; the author, therefore, has placed his heroine in a very different situation, in order to exhibit the injurious consequences of this perversion of the correct and chaste designs of nature.

As we are sensible our reader would not be unwilling to become acquainted with this writer, who is distinguished for his partiality to English poetic composition, and who has collected some of the most beautiful flowers from the British garden, we shall conclude these short observations with a version of his own expressions.

"I presume that the strong colours I have honestly employed, to give the darker shades to the sex, avowedly for their own improvement, will allow me to throw into the foreground some little Instructors, who will perform the kind office of hovering around my females, and whispering in their ears some friendly advice. I acknowledge myself a decided enemy to the deviations from the purposes of nature, which sometimes disfigure the fair objects of my profound adoration; but I do not oppose the improvement of their understanding in those substantial attainments which will fit them to discharge the duties, and enable them to enjoy the pleasures, of their station: I wish them only to draw the line in the right place, that they may never quit that modesty and candour, that celestial softness and sensibility, which con-

verts the fair form of woman into the angelic, and extorts the reluctant obedience of the grossest part of the species."

ROMANCES AND NOVELS.

"La Victorina; ó, la Joven Desconocida."—Victorina; or, the Young Incognita.

"Tercera Edicion del libro el Diablo Coxuelo, Verdades Sonadas y Novelas de la otra Vida, traducidas a esta por D. LUIS VELEZ DE GUEVARA, anadidas con Enigmas y dos Novelas."—Third Edition of the Diable Boiteux; or, Prophetic Dreams and News from the other World, translated by D. Lewis Velez de Guevara, with Enigmas, and two Novels in 1 vol. 8vo.

"Los Entredos de un Lugar; ó, Historia de los Prodigios y Hazañas del Abogado de Conchuela, el Licenciado Tarugo, y de otros Personages."—Local Embarrassments; or, the History of the Wonderful Feats of the Advocate de Conchuela, the Licentiate Tarugo, and other distinguished Persons. This detail is comprised in three vols. 8vo. and is a satire against a variety of passions of the human heart injurious to the cause of justice.

"Los Viages del Capitan Gulliver a diversos Paisés remotos, obra Inglesa del Dr. Swift, traducida por D. RAMON MAXIMO ESPARTAL."—The Voyages of Captain Gulliver into various remote Countries, from the English of Dr. Swift, by D. Ramon Maximo Espartel. This work, with the Spanish type, is swelled into three vols. 8vo. and the facetious Dean of St. Patrick is dignified with the appellation, Signor Swift. It appears to us that the translator is wholly unacquainted with the English language, and that he has availed himself of an imitation, rather than a translation, in the French.

"Nueva Edicion, en 12.<sup>o</sup> de los Trabajos de Pérfiles y Sigismunda, Historia Septentrional, por MIGUEL DE CERVANTES Y SAAVEDRA."—A new Edition, in 12mo. of the Adventures of Pérfiles and Sigismunda, a northern Tale, by Michael de Cervantes y Saavedra. Although the celebrated romance of Don Quixote has attracted so much notice throughout Europe, yet a variety of novels from the same ingenious writer have remained in obscurity; and among these is the production of which we now announce a new edition in the native tongue. We shall be happy to see some student, familiar with the language, disposed to give an English dress to these incognita of the celebrated Cervantes, because we are convinced, when the Spanish veil shall be drawn aside, his fair offspring will command the admiration of our countrymen.



## USEFUL INSTITUTIONS.

"Numero XVII. de Memorial Literario; ó, Biblioteca Periódica de Ciencias y Artes, que contiene la Noticia de los Trabajos de la Clase de Literatura y Bellas Artes del Instituto Nacional de Francia, durante el último Trimestre del Año IX."—Number XVII. of the Literary Memorial; or, Periodical Library of Sciences and Arts, which contains Notices of the Labours of the Class of Literature and Belles Lettres in the National Institute of France during the last Quarter of the Year IX. In this collection are the following papers: Epocha of the Destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The Use that the Ancients made of Hemp. Notices of new Spanish Works. Critique on the Comedy of the Accidental Marriage. Analysis of a Translation of Hippocrates on Air, Water and Earth, and of the New System of Mineralogy of M. Haüy. The Life of Mozart, the celebrated Musician. Critique on the Comic Representations of Paris. Method of Managing Aquatic Artillery. Observations on the New Planet, Piazzi. Instances of Longevity and of a numerous Progeny. This work is regularly continued, but we shall not think it necessary to take any further notice of it.

## VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND GEOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

"Mapa de Europa, dividida en sus Im-

perios, Reynos, Estados, Republicas, Islas, &c. con muchas Adiciones, segun los Materiales mas modernas, por D. JUAN LOPEZ."—Map of Europe, divided into its Empires, Kingdoms, States, Republics, Islands, &c. with many Additions, collected from the most recent Authorities, by D. Juan Lopez.

"Mapa de Asia, dividida en sus Emperios, Reynos, Estados, Islas, &c."—Map of Asia, divided into Empires, Kingdoms, States, Islands, &c. This map is by D. Juan de Lopez, Geographer to the King of Spain: it distinguishes the possessions of the several European proprietors in the East Indies, and gives an exact delineation of the late discoveries to the north-east of that continent.

"Memorias de la Colonia Francesa de Sto. Domingo, con Reflexiones relativas á la Isla de Cuba, por un Viagero Español."—Memoirs of the French Colony of St. Domingo, with Reflections relative to the Isle of Cuba, by a Spanish Traveller. This work enters into a variety of particulars interesting at this time: it treats of the military condition of the colony, of the state of its fortifications, and it examines the mode of defence most suitable to its protection. It likewise enquires into the cultivation of the island, as applied not only to the productive part, but to the mountainous districts, and to those yet in a state of nature.

## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

TO the people of Europe, whose institutions for the promotion of literature are generally established upon opulent foundations, and matured by a long course of time and experience, the efforts of the Americans to advance the progress of learning will probably appear to be feeble and insignificant. The value of improvements, however, in the new hemisphere, is to be computed rather in a relative, than in an absolute, point of view. Much good may be done in America, and great praise may be well merited by exertions and performances, which would make an inconsiderable figure on the other side of the Atlantic. A much longer course of time must elapse before the state of things in the Western World will allow the foundation of any large body of men, exclusively devoted to literary pursuits, and prompted by the love of fame, or the hopes of

emolument, to make letters and authorship their sole profession. In the mean time, to despise the day of small things, would be to take a narrow and erroneous view of the subject. The same causes which have elevated the literature and science of Europe to their present height, are now operating in America, and will, ere long, produce effects which the most fastidious critics will not disdain.

## POLITICS.

A large proportion of the people in the United States take a lively interest in the political concerns of their country. Few are so entangled in the pursuit of objects of the first necessity, or so uninformed on the questions resulting from the management of public affairs, as to give no attention to political concerns. The division of the people into two great parties, denominated *Republican* and *Federal*, the progress,



progress, and present strength of these parties, are supposed to be sufficiently understood in many parts of Europe. It is equally known, that a majority of the people, disgusted with the proceedings of the Federal-administration, on account of certain encroachments supposed to have been made on their privileges, a wasteful expenditure of public money believed to have been committed, and an intolerance exercised towards all such as did not choose to adopt the creed of the governing party combined in the peaceable mode of election to dismiss the principal officers of that party from the government of the Union, and to place the Republicans in power. It is now more than a twelvemonth since Mr. Jefferson entered on the functions of President, and began a system of reform which is likely to be productive of the happiest consequences. The true spirit of the constitution, a genuine attachment to political liberty, a liberal attention to virtue and talents in persons of all parties, are once more observed to guide the man whom the people have placed at the helm of the government.

The savings in public expenditure already amount to a great sum, and will considerably lighten the burdens of the people. "The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the State of the Finances of the United States," submitted to the House of Representatives towards the close of the year 1801, presents a very flattering view of the public funds and resources, and affords a well-grounded assurance, that the whole public debt may be redeemed in the course of fifteen years. In order to effect the redemption of the debt, within the period just mentioned, no new taxes will be necessary, unless war, or some other public calamity, should happen to intervene. Indeed, so great has been the reduction of expenditure accomplished by the Republican-administration, that the Legislature of the Union has abolished all excises and other branches of internal revenue, most of which had been inconvenient and odious to the people.

Much difference of opinion, and violence of party-spirit, was produced in the late Session of Congress, by the repeal of a law which had erected a new system of circuit-courts, and created sixteen additional judges. This law was passed at the close of Mr. Adams's administration, and was considered by

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many as a last effort of the expiring faction, to preserve their influence in the government, and to prepare the way for their return to the seats of authority and power. The number of suits in the courts of the United States had always been small, and was not in a train of rapid increase; as the great mass of legal business was transacted in the courts of the individual states. On this account, the new system was supposed to be unnecessary; and the expense and patronage of it were thought to have been created, not only without just cause, but to serve mischievous purposes. A bill to repeal the law constituting these new courts was brought into the Legislature at an early period of the session. The passing of the bill was debated with great warmth. On the part of the *Republicans* it was contended, that the courts newly erected were superfluous, expensive, and contrived chiefly to provide for a number of the adherents of the late administration. On the part of the *Federalists* it was maintained, that the repeal would be unconstitutional and inexpedient. "The Speech of Mr. Giles," in favour of the repeal, gives a sketch of the history of parties in the United States; an account of the rise and progress of the bill to erect the new courts, defends the constitutionality and expediency of the repeal, and urges it by a variety of powerful considerations. "The Speech of Mr. Bayard," in opposition to the repeal, is chiefly calculated to answer the arguments, and to repel the charges and assertions of Mr. Giles and the other advocates of the repeal. These two speeches are generally regarded as the ablest of those which were delivered on this subject, and on that account were selected and published for the purpose of more general circulation.

The amendment in the plan of naturalization, and the reduction of the period of residence necessary to obtain it, from fourteen to five years, which was also a conspicuous measure of the late session of Congress, will give foreigners an impression of the growing liberality of the American Government.

DIVINITY, MORALS, SERMONS, &c.

Under this head, we find a continuance of the publication of "Dr. WITHERSPOON'S Works," which, though chiefly devoted to theological subjects, embrace a great variety of matter.

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The second volume, published within the period of this Retrospect, consists of thirty-one sermons. The third volume, besides some smaller pieces, contains the following articles, "A serious Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage."—"Ecclesiastical Characteristics; or, the Arcana of Church-policy; being an humble Attempt to open up the Mystery of Moderation," &c. "The History of a Corporation of Servants."—"Lectures on Moral Philosophy."—"Lectures on Eloquence."—"Letters on Education."—"An Essay on Money, as a Medium of Commerce, with Remarks on the Advantages and Disadvantages of Paper admitted into general Circulation."—"Letters on Marriage."—"A Pastoral Letter from the Synod of New York and Philadelphia to the Congregations under their Care," &c.—"Recantation of Benjamin Towne." It will be perceived by such as are acquainted with the writings of Dr. Witherpoon, formerly published, that some of the contents of those volumes are now offered to the public for the first time. The fourth and last volume is chiefly made up of articles which are either now first published, or have appeared before only in newspapers, or other fugitive vehicles. Among other pieces, we find "Lectures on Divinity;" seven papers under the title of "Druid;" several political pieces, formerly published in newspapers, Speeches in Congress, &c. &c.

From the pen of HANNAH ADAMS, the public receive "A View of Religion, in two Parts; Part I. containing an alphabetical Compendium of the various religious Denominations which have appeared in the World, from the Beginning of the Christian *Æra* to the present Day; Part II. containing a brief Account of the different Schemes of Religion now embraced among Mankind: the Whole collected from the best Authors ancient and modern." It affords evidence of public approbation, that this performance has passed through three editions, and of the industry and zeal of the authoress, that the successive editions have been enriched with large additions of new matter.

Mr. ALEXANDER MILLER's "Essay on Church Government" is a respectable work. He embraces the Presbyterian plan of church government, which he considers as most agreeable

to Scripture, and most conducive to order, purity, and edification.

Bishop WHITE's "Sermon, delivered before the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," is well adapted to the occasion for which it was prepared, and affords proof of the mildness of temper and Christian charity which adorn his character.

A few weeks after entering on the duties of the episcopal office, Bishop MOORE addressed "A Pastoral Letter to the Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York," on certain topics, which he considered as of high importance to their welfare. This prompt and zealous attention to the duties of his station, is worthy of praise, and will be received with respect by every serious reader.

Mr. NOTT seems to suppose, that a striking analogy may be observed between the history of the United States and that of the Jews, in his "Discourse delivered in the Presbyterian Church at Albany, on the 4th of July, 1801, at the Celebration of the twenty-fifth Anniversary of American Independence."

We are surprised to find at the present day so much absurdity attempted to be palmed on the public as may be perceived in "Proofs of the Real Existence and Dangerous Tendency of Illuminism." The author derives some evidence of the existence of Illuminism from information contained in a letter from a correspondent in Philadelphia, giving an account of the celebration of Governor M'Kean's election, on which occasion an altar was erected to Liberty and Peace, and "an ox, adorned with garlands, according to the Pagan ritual," sacrificed before the altar, and its flesh distributed among the citizens!! and of a proposition to exhibit a view of *hell* in a circus in Philadelphia, for the diversion of the company, the execution of which was luckily prevented by the materials prepared taking fire, and consuming the house!! This latter, we are informed, was nothing more than a representation of the well-known pantomime of *Don Juan*, so frequently exhibited on our theatres.

"A Sermon delivered before the Massachusetts Missionary Society, at their annual Meeting in Boston," &c. is well adapted to the occasion which produced it. The author, Mr. NILES, though



though not an elegant, nor always a correct, writer, gives proof of ingenuity and good sense.

We notice with respect Dr. KUNZE's "Sermon, preached at the Dedication of the new erected English Lutheran Church, called Zion, in the City of New York."

Dr. TAPPAN's "Discourse at the Funeral of Lieutenant Governor Phillips, of the State of Massachusetts."

And "A Sermon" on the same occasion by Mr. BALDWIN.

Dr. M'KNIGHT's "View of the present State of the Political World, drawn from the general Aspect of the Providences of God, in Connection with the Predictions of his Holy Word, in a Discourse, delivered on the 1st of January, 1802," is undertaken with the design of exhibiting the subject in its political, moral, and religious aspects. Notices of the supposed fulfilment of certain prophecies contained in Holy Writ are presented to view; and particularly some of the events connected with the French Revolution are pointed out as having been the objects of prophecy. The author does not exhibit that general acquaintance with history, nor with the present political state of the world, which would enable him to treat this subject in a satisfactory or interesting manner.

Dr. MUIR's "Power of Godliness exemplified in the remarkable Conversion, and triumphant Death of Mrs. Mary Davis, of Bermuda," is a short and simple narrative, interspersed with serious, pious, and pertinent remarks.

Mr. WELCH's "Century Sermon, preached at Mansfield, January 1, 1801," is more distinguished for the vein of piety which pervades it, than for richness of matter, or correctness of style.

"Mr. MILLER's "Sermon, delivered before the New York Missionary Society," is intitled to a respectful notice, for good sense, animated views of the subject, and the agreeable manner in which it is constructed. The reader will find, added to the Sermon, by way of Appendix, the annual Report of the Directors of the Society, and other Papers relating to American missions.

Under this head, we ought likewise to mention Mr. PALMER's "Principles of Nature; or, a Developement of the Moral Causes of Happiness and Misery among the Human Species." This is an open and avowed attack on

the Christian Religion; but the author adds no weight to performances of similar tendency, which had gone before him.

#### JURISPRUDENCE.

The people of the United States and their government are equally animated with the desire to preserve the relations of amity and peace with all nations. Separated from Europe by an immense ocean, and little concerned in the projects of ambition, which impel rulers in that quarter of the globe to precipitate the nations they govern into the calamities of war, it is their wish to cultivate the arts of peace, to improve their extensive territory, and to fill it with a race of industrious and virtuous farmers. Many of their citizens devote themselves to maritime commerce, which is pursued with an ardour and spirit of enterprise which long since have attracted the notice of other nations. The ocean is the only element on which the American nations are likely to find their peace exposed to any hazard. They can so conveniently and usefully become the carriers of European nations, engaged in war, and property thus placed in their hands is so apt to become an object of the rapacity of the belligerent parties, that they are more interested than any other people in the freedom of the seas. On this account, the American nations feel a lively interest in the discussions which are presented in Mr. BARTON's "Dissertation on the Freedom of Navigation and Maritime Commerce, and such Rights of States relative thereto as are founded on the Law of Nations." This important work contains, 1. An examination of the law of nations, in relation to the principle that *free ships make free goods*, as understood and acted upon by most of the principal maritime powers of Europe prior to the formation of the treaty of armed neutrality, in 1780; 2. shews that the position of *free ships making free goods* was recognised and fully established, as a fundamental principle in what is sometimes styled the *modern* law of nations; for the regulation of that important maritime right claimed by neutrals, conformably to the doctrine laid down in the treaty of armed neutrality; 3. treats of neutrality and the rights of neutrals, as deduced from the nature of war; 4. designates what articles ought to be considered as contraband of war, and defines the right of



of search, according to the true construction of the law of nations now generally received; 5th contains miscellaneous observations and reflections, arising out of the main subject, together with the general result.

As a fellow-labourer with Mr. Barton in the same cause, and engaged in the support of similar principles, we observe Mr. WEBSTER's "Miscellaneous Papers on Political and Commercial subjects," which contain "An Essay on the Rights of Neutral Nations, in Vindication of the Principles asserted by the Northern Powers of Europe." We cannot but consider these respectable publications of Messrs. Barton and Webster, as symptomatic of a very deep interest, which the Americans are about to take in every thing which concerns the rights in question; and perhaps in the future wars of European maritime nations, the interest just adverted to may not be unlikely to draw the government of the United States from the neutral position to which it is so greatly attached.

Besides the above-mentioned "Essay," among Mr. Webster's "Miscellaneous Papers," we find "An Address to the President of the United States, on the Subject of his Administration;" "A Letter on the Value and Importance of the American Commerce to Great Britain;" and "A Sketch of the History and present State of Banks and Insurance-Companies in the United States."

Belonging to this head, we mention two volumes of "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals of Virginia, by BUSHROD WASHINGTON." These cases appear to be stated with precision, and the questions arising upon them to have been accurately comprehended by the reporter: justice seems also to have been done to the arguments on each side; and the opinion of the court is always stated with perspicuity.

Mr. DALLAS's "Reports of Cases ruled and adjudged in the Courts of Pennsylvania, before and since the Revolution, and in the several Courts of the United States and of Pennsylvania, held at the Seat of the Federal Government," are comprised in three volumes, 8vo. of 500 pages each. The last volume only of this work has been recently published, the two former having appeared in 1790 and 1797. The public are greatly indebted to the compiler

of these reports, for the laborious and able manner in which he has executed the work.

Honourable proofs of talents and industry are furnished by Mr. WALLACE, in his "Reports of Cases adjudged in the Circuit-court of the United States for the third Circuit." The very full manner in which he has given the arguments of counsel, and the opinions of the court, afford evidence of his attention and fidelity.

#### MEDICINE.

Within a short time past, we observe the publication of a work, by Dr. WILLIAM BARNWELL, intitled "Physical Investigations and Deductions, from Medical and Surgical Facts, relative to the Causes, Nature, and Remedies of the Diseases of a Warm and Vitiated Atmosphere, from Climate, local Situation, or Season of the Year; together with an Historical Introduction to Physianthropy; or, the Experimental Philosophy of Human Life, that of Diseases, and also of Remedies." In this treatise, which embraces a great variety of matter, medical, surgical, and philosophical, Dr. Barnwell attempts to lay before the public the results of his observations in many parts of the world, chiefly in warm climates, and while he was journeying by land and water. He displays every mark of attention, industry, and fidelity. We find little, however, that can be considered as new or interesting; and, in point of manner, he is so grossly incorrect and awkward, that few readers will be able to peruse the volume without displeasure and disgust.

It is known to the public, that Dr. HAYGARTH, of Bath, some time ago published a "Letter to Dr. Percival on Infectious Fevers;" and an "Address to the College of Physicians at Philadelphia on the Prevention of the American Pestilence." It is to be regretted that he suffered himself, in the course of that work, to fall into the use of certain intemperate and disrespectful expressions with regard to some physicians of eminence in the United States, who had ventured to adopt opinions to which he could not give his assent. Among others, Dr. Charles Caldwell, of Philadelphia, was mentioned with an undue degree of heat and severity. Irritated by this attack, Dr. CALDWELL lately presented to the British and American public, "A Reply to Dr. Haygarth's Letter," &c. in which he



he warmly undertakes to "expose the medical, philosophical, and literary errors of that author, and vindicates the right which the faculty of the United States have to think and decide for themselves, respecting the diseases of their own country, uninfluenced by the notions of the physicians of Europe." It is unpleasant to observe such marks of animosity and excessive irritation in the mutual animadversions of persons who are both intitled to great public respect.

From Dr. Caldwell likewise, the public have lately received "An Oration on the Causes of the Difference, in Point of Frequency and Force, between the Endemic Diseases of the United States of America, and those of the Countries of Europe, delivered, by Appointment, to the Philadelphia Medical Society."

The Island of Jamaica has lately produced a respectable work, in quarto, of near 400 pages, under the title of "The Medical Assistant; or, Jamaica Practice of Physic, designed chiefly for the Use of Families and Plantations, by THOMAS DANCER, M.D. late Physician to the Bath, and Island Botanist." Though this work is principally intended for popular use, it is likewise well calculated to afford information to physicians concerning the diseases of warm climates, and especially to such as are going, for the first time, to reside and practise medicine in such climates.

The learned Professor BARTON, of the University of Pennsylvania, within a few weeks, has presented to the public a second edition of his "Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States." This edition is enriched by the addition of a variety of matter, chiefly in the form of notes, containing the results of much recent and interesting experience, in the use of a number of active medicinal plants found in the United States.

Dr. CURRIE's "Letters on the Kinex, and a Variety of other medical Subjects," and Mr. LONGBOTHOM's "Treatise on Dentistry, explaining the Diseases of the Teeth and Gums, with the most effectual Means of Prevention and Remedy," &c. are of so little importance or value, that it would be improper to detain the reader by any particular account of them.

#### CHEMISTRY.

From the press of Messrs. Swords, in

New York, has lately issued an "Explanation of the Synopsis of Chemical Nomenclature and Arrangement; containing several important Alterations of the Plan originally reported by the French Academicians, by SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, M. D. F. R. S. E. Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, &c. &c. with a Chart annexed." Besides Dr. Mitchill's former proposals to substitute the term *septon* for *azote*, and *phlogiston* for *hydrogen*, he urges, in this performance, the discarding of the term *caloric*, and the adoption of *anticrouon* in its place; contending, that the matter or principle denominated the *matter of heat*, on a more comprehensive survey of its powers and operation, is more accurately denominated the *principles of repulsion* or *anticrouon*.

Dr. FELIX PASCALIS has lately published an "Annual Oration, delivered before the Chemical Society of Philadelphia," in which he presents a rapid sketch of some of the more memorable discoveries in modern chemistry, the application of some of those discoveries to the advancement of other sciences, and of the arts; and of the prospect, which the further progress of chemistry presents to view, of essential improvements in the state and condition of man.

#### MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

It is with great pleasure that we announce an increasing attention to these important subjects among many people in the United States.

"Essays, Mathematical and Physical, containing new Theories and Illustrations of some very important and difficult Subjects of the Sciences, never before published," we observe to be a work of Mr. J. MANSFIELD, of New Haven, in the state of Connecticut. The essays are on the following subjects:—1. *Use of the negative Sign in Algebra*. This is offered as an original dissertation, composed with the view of obviating the difficulties which occur in the study of algebra and the higher branches of the mathematics. —2. *Goniometrical Properties*. The author here lays claim to some originality from the manner of discussing the subject, which he hopes will be found more short, clear, and easy, than that of other English writers. —3. *Nautical Astronomy*. In this tract, though the first principles are necessarily the same with those contained in all the elementary books, still the author believes that



that the solutions of several problems, the practical method of finding time, with some of the problems on latitude, longitude, and the rules for ascertaining parallax and refractions, are new.

—4. *Orbicular Motion*.—This essay is given as chiefly original. With a few exceptions the matter has never before been investigated: and his manner of doing it is in opposition to the modern theory of the tides.—5. *Investigation of the Loci*.—6. *Fluxionary Analysis*.—7. *Theory of Gunnery*.—*Theory of the Moon*.

MR. GARNETT, of New Brunswick, state of New Jersey, has lately favoured the public with a new and improved edition of "Clarke's Seaman's Desiderata; or, Concise Practical Rules for computing the apparent Time at Sea, the Latitude from double solar Altitudes, and the Longitude from lunar Observations; with a simple and expeditious Method of clearing the lunar Distances from the Effects of Parallax and Refraction." The great simplification which is effected by this work will render it very important to such as are engaged in the practical business of navigation. It will be found to familiarize the calculation of longitude, by lunar observations, to moderate capacities.

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ANIMADVERSIONS on the PRESENT STATE of LITERATURE and TASTE in the UNITED STATES.—Communicated by an English Gentleman lately returned from America, and who has resided several years in that Country.

At this distance of time from the declaration of the independence of the Anglo-Americans, it cannot be deemed uncandid or premature to investigate what progress they have made in literary pursuits, since they have been left to their own guidance. If it should be objected that a country in its infancy hath very little time to throw away on such pursuits; it is answered, that we augur the ripening sense of the man from the promising genius of the child; that, if in the state of childhood, the culture of education be neglected, though we may observe in the man something like rationality, yet those rare endowments, which alone can refine and direct its efforts, are seldom to be afterwards attained. If the political progress of the Americans were to be the subject of investigation; the enquiry could only originate from the

time when they took the reins of government into their own hands; but, surely, no well grounded objection can be brought forward why their literary career may not be referred back to, and traced from, the time even of the first settlement; for, however much their political genius was fettered, whilst they were British Colonies, their mental faculties were unrestrained, and their physical powers of thinking and reasoning perfectly at liberty. It is absurd in Americans to urge, as they do, in defence of a literary dearth, that *their's is a young country, and consequently that science must be in its cradle*. The Americans were the same people as the British, coeval with them; sprung from the same stock; children of one family, inhabiting distant parts, yet speaking the same language, enjoying the very same advantages of preceding authors whereon to form their tastes. Why then should Americans be behind-hand in science with the Britons? The aboriginal natives, indeed, might make such an excuse with justice, because they must have commenced their acquaintance with English works, by learning a very difficult foreign tongue; they must have broken off, and subdued their old habits, and brought their minds to bear what they never had an idea of—refinement and expression. People, having all these difficulties to overcome, could not be tried by the scale of British advancement: the only judgment which could be passed upon them would be, whether they had made any, and what, progress? But from Anglo-Americans, who had the same language, habits, and advantages as the British, the same degree of perfection is to be naturally expected; or, should that be wanting, the deficiency must be accounted for by a decay of British genius in its Transatlantic soil, from physical causes, and a diversion of the Anglo-American genius to more congenial pursuits: whether such a decay exists, and from what causes, will be the subject of the following inquiry; in which, for the reasons already adduced, the Americans will be considered as grown gentlemen, and not as children in leading-strings:

That there is a decay of British genius in its Transatlantic soil, is evident from this; that, although Great Britain proudly keeps her rank with the most scientific nations, America hath totally lost hers; that, although Great Britain receives no literary productions from any



any nations, which she doth not amply re-pay with her own, America borrows from all—pays none. From Great Britain, she receives not only all British works, but British translations of foreign works. Perhaps it may be said, she pays for them; certainly, nothing more can be required between a bookseller and a customer in his shop: but, between nations, genius cannot be bartered but for itself; it is a restless, ever-stirring quality of the human mind, which can only be satisfied with itself, which increases only to be increased; enlightens only to be enlightened the more. Is there any literary production to which America hath given birth, stamped with original genius? An European will immediately answer, — — — — —

But, as Americans may choose to answer the question, a blank is left for any man of sound understanding among them to fill it up with such a production, if he can. It is presumed, that it cannot be filled up with the writings of Dr. Franklin; they are not original: but popular home-spun Proverbs, and were dealt out in a wholesale way, long before the Doctor saw the light; nor with Morse's Geography; the Fabulous Mythology of the Heathens; the Legends of the Monks; the Romances of Chivalry—all existed before his publications. Nor with the Poetry of Trumbull, Dwight; nor the Histories of Adams, Ramsay, Belknap, Minot—the latter indeed may serve as collections of materials for some person of genius to found an historical work upon, but they will never be read as models of historiography. These are the names of the few principal American writers, except one, who, if this paper should ever meet his eye, will, without hesitation, fill up the blank with his own productions, and it will then stand thus, The Works of Noah Webster, Esq. These have been numerous; and several of them very respectable and ingenious, but so heterogeneous as to defy analysis: Morality, Politics, Religion, and Astrology, mixed, and beat up together like drugs in a mortar. It was reserved for this gentleman to discover that the British *litterati*, by the pains which they had taken for so many centuries to arrange their language into its present state of symmetry, had deprived it of its beauties, and so tied it up with parts of speech, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, as to

require a long and tedious time to untie the Gordian knot; therefore, Alexander like, he determined to cut it at once; let Syntax loose; divorce adjective from substantive; wreak his vengeance upon orthography and deliver it, bound hand and foot, to orthoëpy, to use at pleasure; out of these poor disjointed rudiments, he proposed to frame, in his pestle and mortar way, an American Tongue, of which he was to be the immortal founder! Fired with the glorious prospect, and determined to break down that barrier which he could not over-leap, between learning and ignorance, and to become the champion of the latter, he published a Miscellaneous Collection of Stuff, having the same affinity to science, which an *Olla podrida*, or hotch-potch, hath to cookery, "passing all understanding of man," and proposed it as a model of American writing, and the foundation of the new tongue. Among the principal improvements introduced into this elegant specimen of Transatlantic novelty, was that of spelling words according to auricular sounds; as, *az*; his, *biz*; honor, *honnur*; and also, that of cutting out, by syncope, all letters not used in pronunciation—as in brought, *bro't*; thought, *tho't*; fought, *fo't*: but, unfortunately for this Tongue-maker, his work procured him only one disciple, or wag, who pretended to be so—a Razor-grinder by trade. He resided, for he was above the order of itinerant brethren, in a house adjoining to the bridge over the creek in Richmond, in Virginia; and, in order to hold out his occupation to the *intelligent* Virginians, put a board over his shop-window, on which was inscribed, "Razors ground and *fo't* here!"

Pride, inherent to, and the deadly foe of, man, keeps him in utter darkness and makes him regard the friend who would probe his weakness as an enemy; the task is therefore very important. American hauteur will be offended, when it is told that they are only bad copyists; but it must be mollified, when it is also told that Horace used coarser language to the masters of the world, when he called them, *O imitatores, servum pecus!* and that they submitted to it, because they had the sense to perceive that they deserved it. Dr. Franklin, whose eccentricities became no man besides himself, made use of the homeliest language, seldom rising higher than moral proverbs, evidently



Jently to convey his excellent maxims to the capacities of his countrymen, but he became, in some measure, the founder of bad taste among them. The over-weaning fondness of Americans for whatever is American, is the cause of their copying his style, which most of their writers evidently do, without considering that he meant to convey instruction, not propose imitation. His *Experiments on the Electric Fluid with Paper Kites and Metallic Conductors*, obtained him the character, among Europeans, of an assiduous searcher into the mysteries of Nature; but his writings could never raise him to the rank of a fine writer. In this, therefore, the Americans err egregiously. Another cause of their present bad taste, is the daily trash, to call it no worse, of their Newspapers: these vehicles of rancour and abuse may be justly compared to mud-carts, which, being charged to the brim with editorial filth, the combatants mount, and begin to pelt each other. The surrounding populace admire their dexterity, and, when one of them happens to place a handful of dirt in the face of an antagonist, rend the air with their shouts of "Well aimed, Citizen!" "Bravo, Republican!" "See how nicely Philanthropos hath bedaubed A Lover of Truth!" This elegant amusement engages all ranks; and the regimen, which at first disgusts the mental appetite, becomes familiar through repetition, till the palate not only bears with, but relishes it. One third of the American Newspapers is filled with this stuff, under the different heads of "Liberty," "Equality," "Order," and "Constitution." One other third is filled with uncouth advertisements, written, in general, in language, and abounding in phrases, wholly unintelligible to the English reader; and the remaining third with domestic occurrences, detailed with the utmost pomposity by editors, the furniture of whose heads appears to be of the same substance as their types.

To a free government, a free press is an indispensable support, whilst conducted with steadiness and decorum; but, if abused, it becomes almost certain engine of its overthrow. Under its shelter, like Roman soldiers under a *testudo*, ambitious, discontented, designing men, covered from the arrows of the law, march up to sap and undermine the very walls of their country's liberty.

Can it then be a matter of astonishment, that Americans are heedless of a literary reputation, if they encourage their press, the palladium of their liberty, in such hands? If the Newspapers are, almost, the only publications in the country, and those, as numbers amongst themselves admit, execrably conducted, can it surprize that the public taste grows every day more vitiated? With what sentiments can Americans put into the hands of their rising progeny those papers which pour forth the most scurrilous invectives in the most vulgar language, and give the lie direct as common as any other reply? Can it be with a view to expose to them the folly of intemperance, as a certain Roman made his slaves drunk before his children, in order to give them an early distaste of the vice? If so, they certainly take a proper method; but whilst warning them against bad taste, they should take the necessary steps to point out to them that which is good: those are, to seek for models of the latter, wherever they are to be found; if not among themselves, among other nations. England and France, though mortal political enemies, have, to their highest honor, ever been scientific friends; proud of borrowing, and acknowledging with pleasure the improvements which they have received from each other. America, as is obvious to every observing traveller, prefers, and glories in preferring, nay, almost forbids every thing but what is American, however degrading its inferiority. They call this Patriotism; it rather deserves to be called Purblindness!

Literature, among Americans, is, strictly speaking, confined to a jobbing in that article. Does a British publication, or translation, of any notoriety come out, an American bibliopolist obtains a single copy, puts it to the press, puffs it in the newspapers, entreats the partiality of his brethren to the new American work, in exclusion of the British, and palms a very inferior edition upon them, at more than double the price!—Is this generous? One remarkable instance of this conduct shall be related: the most productive, and consequently, among Americans the most esteemed British publication which ever appeared in the United States, was that of Hamilton Moore, on Navigation: being in the hands of every American seamen, it had a most extensive sale. This their bibliopolists were long



long obliged to endure; because, from its size, the number of plates, and, above all, the vast quantity of numerical types necessary for the tables of logarithms and other calculations, they could not compass a new edition of it. At length mustering all their strength, they actually did accomplish it!!!

I will not take upon me to state, that this disgraceful state of literature in America arises from any actual deficiency of genius. There are many, very many, characters in America, who unite in their own persons as much taste and intelligence as is perhaps to be found in any country in the world. It is rather to be attributed to the national habits, which are sordid, thrifty, and commercial, to a degree which has never been exceeded even by our neighbours, the Dutch. To acquire wealth, and not to acquire knowledge, is the object of an American; literature is consequently starved and degraded; editions of books are necessarily small; booksellers are deterred from embarking in literary speculations; and no inducement is held out to any class of persons to devote themselves to letters. Where faint applause and patronage is the result of mental exertions, it is not to be supposed, that they will either be great or very effectual.

Although it must be confessed, that America has not yet shone in the department of *belles-lettres*, yet a very laudable desire has lately evinced itself to investigate with caution, minuteness, and impartiality, the history of the several States. Dr. BELKNAP has distinguished himself in this useful design; and if he and the other gentlemen, who have undertaken particu-

lar histories, are not thwarted by the parsimonious spirit of their countrymen, there will be reason to congratulate the Americans on the value and variety of these provincial histories.

In medicine, and in several departments of science, the Americans have honourably distinguished themselves. The Medical Repository, published at New York, under the direction of Dr. MARCHAL and MILLER, proves, in every page, that a taste for accurate scientific research is wide-spread, and deep-rooted; and the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society are generally distinguished by a great number of valuable papers. The late Dr. Smith, of New York, was an example of promising genius which will seldom be exceeded. He was one of the editors of the Medical Repository, and I consider it proper to exempt that work from the general charge of corrupted and vicious language, which may be justly maintained against many American writers, and which so highly disgraces the National taste in the writers of their newspapers.

I hope the just severity of part of these observations will be a means of causing some of the more enlightened inhabitants of the different States to consider of the means by which a spirit of inquiry and of literary patronage may be more generally excited; and, when this is effected, I have no doubt, in proportion as talents find encouragement, they will expand and shew themselves, and that the wretched state of American literature will be proved to arise from no deficiency of native genius.

X.

## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

### HISTORY.

"RELATION détaillée du Passage de la Limat, effectué le 3 Vendémiaire An 8, suivie de celle du Passage du Rhin, du 11 Floréal suivant, et de quelques autres Passages de Fleuves. Cet Ouvrage contient une Notice Historique de Toutes les Opérations Militaires des Armées du Danube et du Rhin, sous le commandement des Généraux Masséna et Moreau, depuis le 15 Messidor An 7 (3 Juillet 1799) jusqu'au 26 Messidor An 8 (15 Juillet 1800) avec, deux Cartes Topographiques, gravées par Tardieu: MONTHLY MAG. No. 96.

par le C. DEDON l'ainé, Chef de Brigade d'Artillerie." - A detailed Account of the Passage of the Limat, the Rhine, &c.

The passage of a broad and rapid river has always been considered, by military men, as one of the most difficult operations in the art of war; and the French must be allowed, in the course of the late contest, to have crossed both the Rhine and the Limat, in a very masterly and scientific manner. Dedon, who possesses the rank of Major-General in the Artillery, was en-

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able.



abled, from his situation, as well as his professional knowledge, at once to estimate and detail the events described in this work. He begins with a succinct and interesting account of the situation of the army of the Danube, after Massena had resigned the Thur, the Tæss, and the Glatt, in succession to the enemy, and established himself in the formidable position of Albis. He then enumerates the offensive operations, in consequence of which that able commander rendered himself master of St. Gothard, and the Cantons of Schwitz and of Uri: nor does he omit to mention the unsuccessful attempt, on the part of Prince Charles, to pass the Aar; or the diversion made by the army of the Rhine, on purpose to entice him to the vicinity of Manheim.

After this introduction, the author arrives at that portion of his history which contains an account of the obstacles to be encountered, and the difficulties to be surmounted, before the French army was enabled to cross the Limat. The success, however, was at length complete, and the result eminently advantageous, as that brilliant exploit produced the evacuation of Switzerland by the troops of the coalition; and, what was of still greater importance, "the annihilation of the prejudice, that the Russians were invincible."

We are here presented with an account of the battle of Zurich, in which the Austrian-Russian army was defeated; the two actions at Muttén, in both of which Suwarrow was overcome: the second discomfiture of Korsakow, between the Thur and the Rhine; and, finally, the retreat of the enemy to the right bank of that river.

The passage of the Rhine, while it furnishes many points of comparison, was not attended with such immense difficulties as that of the Limat. The consequences were, however, of no little importance, as is testified by the victories of Engen, Maskirch, and Biberbach, as well as the able, and it may be added, scientific evolutions of Moreau, on purpose to induce General Kray to withdraw from his entrenchments before Ulm. Next follows an account of the passage of the Danube, without boats; the passage of the Lech; the conquest of Bavaria; the passage of the Inn, &c. General Dedon is already known as a writer on military affairs, having published a Treatise, some time

since, on the Operations of the French Armies in Germany.

"De l'Egypte, après la Bataille d'Héliopolis, et Considérations," &c.—Of Egypt after the Battle of Heliopolis, accompanied with General Observations on the Physical and Political Organization of the Country, by REYNIER, General of Division, 1 vol. 8vo. with a Map of Lower Egypt.

This work is the production of an officer of considerable talents, and has produced much animadversion, both in France and in England. "I believe that I have collected," says he, "authentic materials for the history of the period of which I treat; and although it be difficult to preserve impartiality relative to events in which ourselves are interested, I have endeavoured to avoid that error. It falls to my lot, on all occasions, to praise the constancy and the bravery of the French soldiery; but it is no longer a continuation of the brilliant victories of Bonaparte, or a campaign, such as that of Heliopolis, that I am about to describe: it falls to my lot to recapitulate nothing but misfortunes. It is necessary, however, for the honour of the Army of the East, that the causes should be ascertained and published, on purpose to let mankind know, that it has always conducted itself in a manner worthy of its former glory."

In a well-written preface, the author presents his readers with a general outline of the state of society in Egypt; the defensive system of which that country is susceptible; the political situation of the inhabitants; the government of the people; and the administration of the revenues. All the shades of civilisation, from the pure pastoral state, to that of the despot depraved by the excess of power, are to be found here; but no where is to be seen—man aiming at perfection by the study of the arts and sciences.

The Bedouin Arab, wandering in the desert, and living on the milk of his flocks, presents a lively image of the ancient patriarchs: the Fellah, or husbandman, is reduced to the lowest state of misery; and the Mukhtefsims, or lords of villages, like the feudal barons of ancient times, oppress and pillage their unhappy vassals.

The body of the work is divided into three parts; and the military details must be allowed to be important. "Few armies," says the General, "have



"have a better claim to admiration than that of the East. Transported to a foreign soil, the fatal termination of the naval action at Aboukir placed a barrier between it and France: but it was not dismayed; for a rapid march transported it to the centre of the country, and every step left behind the trace of a victory. Each day presented new fatigues, new dangers, and privations of every kind; while, on the other hand, none of those enjoyments which usually enable a military man to forget his toils, presented themselves on this occasion. Officers, soldiers, all, in short, voluntarily supported their fate without murmur, appreciating by the reiterated attacks and redoubled zeal of the enemy, how useful the possession of Egypt would be to their native country, and that idea alone compensated all their sufferings."

The author pays many compliments to the British navy; but he does not render common justice to the army, as may be seen from the following passage: "The expedition of the English has proved successful; but they have gained nothing, except the glory arising out of good fortune, because they never knew how to command victory—by the disposition, bravery, or audacity of their forces."

"*Revolution Française, en Table Chronologique et Alphabétique du Moniteur*," &c.—The French Revolution; or, a Chronological and Alphabetical Table of the Moniteur, from 1787 to 1799.

The Moniteur is the oldest, and perhaps also the most celebrated of the French newspapers. Citizen GIRARDIN has accordingly been employed, for several years, in drawing up an analysis of the twenty-two volumes, in folio, of which this collection now consists; and he has reduced the whole within a reasonable compass, without omitting a single article. A chronological table includes a summary of the various subjects, while the alphabetical one is divided into three parts.

1. Contains the names of men.
2. Of towns, cities, communes, republics, kingdoms, &c.
3. The titles of laws, decrees, discourses, and events.

"*Tableau Historique, & Politique des Operations Militaires, Civiles, de Bonaparte, Premier Consul de la Republique Française*," &c.—An His-

torical and Political Discussion of the Military and Civil Transactions of Bonaparte, First Consul of the French, adorned with his Portrait, by J. CHAS, of Nîmes.

The Encomiast, rather than the Historian, of the French General, Citizen Chas praises all his actions, whether civil or military, without the least discrimination; and, to crown the whole, he has dedicated his panegyric to Madame Bonaparte!

"*Les Illustres Victimes Vengées*," &c.—The Illustrious Victims avenged for the Injustice committed by their Contemporaries.

This volume contains thirteen letters, all of which are addressed to the author of the work, entitled "*Mémoires Historiques et Politiques du Règne de Louis XVI.*" &c.—The author attacks M. Soult with great severity, on account of the absurdity of his paradoxes, and the injustice of his animadversions on many of the first personages of France. He is astonished how the little vicar of a village, who came to Paris by the diligence in 1780, should have been able to become acquainted with all the secret transactions of the courts of Louis XV. and Louis XVI!

"*Mémoire sur l'Etat du Commerce en Provence*."—A Memoir on the State of Commerce in Provence, during the Fifteenth Century, by F. S. V.

The inhabitants of Marseilles appear to have carried on an extensive and uninterrupted trade in the Levant for a long series of years. Agathias, a Greek historian of the Sixth Century, speaks of that city, as having lost nothing of its ancient splendour in his time: and it has been asserted by another writer (Poulli, de Luvina) that the merchants of Lyons, Avignon, and Marseilles, were accustomed, in 813, to repair twice a year to Alexandria, whence they brought back the spices of India, and the perfumes of Arabia. These precious commodities ascended the Rhone and the Saône, whence they were embarked on the Moselle, which distributed them, by means of the Rhine, the Maine, and the Necker, throughout Germany.

The great number of vessels furnished by the Marseillaise, during the time of the crusades, fully demonstrates the extent of a commerce that could obtain employment for so many ships. Spice was one of the commodities, in which the inhabitants appear to have traded



to a great extent: and by the statutes of the city, the Consuls were obliged to present the religious communities with a certain portion yearly, arising out of the customs or duties on that article. Sugar, brought from Alexandria, was another branch of trade; and there seems to have been a great consumption of it in the 15th Century. Albert of Aix calls it *zucra*; and he fantastically remarks, that it was the honey, mentioned in Scripture, of which Jonathan, the son of Saul, is said to have tasted. He, at the same time, gives an account, not only of its cultivation, but of the manner in which it was manufactured, during that period:—"Quousque coaguletur et indurescat sub specie nivis et salis albi, quem rasum cum pane miscentes aut cum aquâ terentes, pro pulmento fumunt, et supra favum mellis gustantibus dulce et salubre videtur."

It also appears, that during the Fifteenth Century Provence was already distinguished for its trade in silk, and Marseilles in particular was famous for its furs, which were worn on most of the garments. All the portraits of King René represent his neck enveloped in skins—such as the ermine, the martin, &c.

One of the chief causes that contributed to the commerce of Marseilles, during those early times, was the opinion then prevalent there, that men of illustrious birth could enter into trade, without derogating from their dignity; for the heads of many distinguished families of that city did not forget to add their titles to their profession; and nothing was then more common than to say, *Vir Nobilis Mercator*.

"Etats Unis de l'Amerique," &c.—The United States of America, at the end of the Eighteenth Century, by J. E. BONNET, 2 vols. 8vo.

The author, like many of his countrymen, appears to have emigrated to America during the late troubles in Europe, and to have seized the first opportunity of returning to the place that gave him birth. He proposes thirty-seven questions, relative to the Transatlantic Continent, which embrace the political, moral, and physical situation of the country of which he treats; and the two volumes written by him, are to be considered as the answers.

M. Bonnet begins by detailing the particulars of that war, which conferred independence upon the United States:

he then discusses the present constitution, the debts, finances, &c. According to him, the population doubles every twenty years; and, what is not a little extraordinary, he asserts, that the foreigners, who repair thither, contribute, in a very small portion, to that event, and are but little serviceable to the prosperity of the State.

"L'Esprit de l'Histoire; ou, Lettres Politiques et Morales d'un Père à son Fils, sur la Manière d'étudier l'Histoire en général, et particulièrement l'Histoire de France, Paris, 4 vols. 8vo."—The Spirit of History; or, Letters Political and Moral from a Father to his Son, &c.

M. FERAND, formerly a Member of the Parliament of Paris, is the author of this work, which he addresses to his son, who appears to be destined for a political career. History is here divided into four grand epochs: in the two first volumes, we are presented with an idea of the laws and government of the ancients; the third contains an account of the changes that have taken place in the European monarchies; and the fourth is exclusively appropriated to a detail of the revolutions that have taken place among a few of the most conspicuous of these. The errors and the advantages of their political institutions are examined, and it is endeavoured to appreciate the principles, by the developement of which they have been found to flourish, or to dwindle into insignificance.

This ancient member of the Robe appears to have seized on the present occasion to develop his political sentiments, as he perhaps thinks that an attachment to a pure unmixed monarchy will not now be disagreeable to the government of France. He exhibits, and endeavours to inspire, throughout every page, his abhorrence of republican institutions, and he never mentions Sparta, Athens, or Rome, but to express his detestation of those institutions, which rendered them so celebrated. When he arrives at the period of Augustus, he insists "that the Romans were but too happy in having such a master."

#### MEDICINE.

"Histoire Médicale de l'Armée D'Orient, par le Medecin en Chef, R. DESGENETTES, 1 vol. 8vo."—Medical History of the Army of the East, by R. Desgenettes, Chief Physician.

It appears, from this curious and interesting



interesting work, that what is usually termed a *seasoning* generally took place in Egypt, after which the stranger became accustomed to the climate; it evinced itself, by cuticular eruptions, ophthalmies, diarrhœas and dysenteries, "However," says the author, "the salubrity of the country, and more especially Upper Egypt, is best demonstrated by a comparative estimate of the sick, who, without a single exception, were less numerous in the army of the East, than in any of the armies of the Republic in Europe. The pestilential fevers, or, to speak more plainly, the *plague*, (for it is now time to call every thing by its proper name, as political considerations no longer prohibit the truth,) has been studied and treated of by several physicians; but it is to be lamented that the remedies have not been accompanied by remarks and observations, more exact and particular—for instance, nothing has been determined with precision relative to oily frictions, &c.

"The plague is epidemic in Lower Egypt, and along the coasts of Syria, as it has prevailed there for ages, and has been remarked a hundred times in a hundred places, which had no communication whatever with each other. It discovers itself, generally, in certain seasons—southerly winds, a warm and humid air are favourable to its production; or, perhaps, rather to its development. Northerly winds, and the extremes of heat and cold, alike produce a cessation of the malady; a corpse does not appear to transmit it, and bodies possessing a febrile heat seem to communicate the infection with most facility; removal limits the contagion.

"This distemper most frequently attaches to those who pass suddenly from a warm to a moist, or from a moist to a warm, atmosphere. Women, and those who accustom themselves to an excess of spirituous liquors, are seldom cured of it. Notwithstanding the imminent danger, many cures are entirely produced by nature alone. A soldier being attacked with the malady, during the expedition into Syria, escaped naked, while delirious, and roamed about the desert nearly for three whole weeks. During that period two buboes broke and cicatrised of themselves; and, when the patient felt himself in want of aliments, he subsisted on a small species of sorrel.

In the year 1799 and 1800, more than one-third of those seized by the plague were cured, and, in some circumstances, more than one-half.

During his residence in Egypt, M. Desgenettes published a work on the Small-pox, with an Arabic Translation, which he not only circulated there, but also among the Arabian tribes of the Desert, and even throughout the internal parts of Africa, by means of the caravans. As medicine is in a miserable state in those countries, it is to be hoped, that the European practice, detailed in this little treatise, will prove highly serviceable for the cure of a disorder, which proves so frequently mortal in the East.

It appears, from the Necrological Tables, published at Cairo during the years 1778-9 and 1800,

1. That the population of that city consists of a far greater number of females than males.

2. That the small-pox destroys more children than the plague, the mortality being most considerable soon after their birth.

And 3. That the women are remarkable for their fecundity, and do not attain such a degree of age as the men, who often live to be more than one hundred years old.

A number of the remarks of the French Physicians fully confirm the observations formerly made by Prosper Alpinus, in his treatise "*De Medicina Egyptiorum*."

"*Elements de la Science Medicale, d'après les Principes exposés dans l'Ecole de Montpellier*, par J. B. P. H. F. MAURICE, Médecin de Montpellier." —Elements of Medical Science, &c.

This work, which appears to be intended as an exposition of the practice of Montpellier, is divided into two parts:—In the first, the author lays down the general principles of anatomy, botany, chemistry, and demonstrates the essential connection between these and practical medicine; he then considers man, his temperament, and mode of life, from the moment of conception until that of death. In the second part, he treats of the various maladies to which the human body is incident, and proposes a new classification of diseases.

"*Traité des Maladies Goutteuses*, par P. J. BARTHEZ, Médecin du Gouvernement Français, Membre de l'Institut National, &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Prix



Prix 10 fr. br. et 13 fr. franc de port.”  
—A Treatise on Gouty Diseases, by P. J. Barthez, &c.

After giving an account of the different species of this malady, Dr. Barthez discusses the nature and the causes of the disease, and presents the reader with his own theory of the gout and rheumatism. In addition to the remedies recommended, which constantly vary with the state of the disorder, Dr. Barthez lays down certain doctrines, the result of his practice, and appears to be a great advocate for the blisters recommended by Cotugno, in what he terms the nervous sciatica.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

“Voyage à Madagascar, à Maroc, et aux Indes Orientales, par ALEXIS ROCHON, Membre de l’Institut National de France, et de l’Académie de Pétersbourg, Paris, 3 vols. in 8vo. accompagnés de Cartes, Prix 15 fr. 75 cent.”—Voyage to Madagascar, Morocco, and the East Indies, by Alexis Rochon, &c.

The first volume of this work appeared some years since, and we were at that period gratified by its perusal. The preliminary discourse gives an account of the various establishments formed by the French in the island of Madagascar, which we believe were all destroyed by a squadron of English ships, from the Cape of Good Hope, during the late war. The Persians and modern Arabians recognised this island, under the appellation of Sarandib; the Portuguese term it the Isle of St. Lawrence, and the inhabitants call it Madagasse.

Several curious particulars are mentioned relative to the isles of France and Reunion (formerly called Bourbon); and, we are told, that M. Poivre, while Intendant of the former of these settlements, introduced the spices of the Moluccas, which have been since cultivated with success at Cayenne.

The second volume commences with a vocabulary of the Madegache language; next follows the voyage to Morocco, which appertains to the class of History rather than that of geography. The reason assigned for this omission is, that M. Chenier, the father of the celebrated poet of the same name, has already furnished the world with a large and able work on that subject.

Towards the commencement of the

year 1768, the French Government employed M. Rochon on a mission to the Eastern seas. The purport of his voyage was to examine the isles, shoals, and rocks, which separate the continent from the islands of France and Bourbon. On this occasion, he obtained considerable information, and he here points out the best routes to be followed in a voyage to the East Indies, which are different, in conformity to the different seasons of the year.

The third volume contains an account of M. Rochon’s voyage with M. de Kerguelen, during which he was employed to make astronomical observations, on purpose to ascertain the exact position of such places as might happen to be discovered. But, it appears, that he was soon disgusted with the manners and conduct of his superior officers, who paid no attention whatever to scientific men.

Having landed at the isle of France, our author resided, for some time, at the house of M. Poivre, who was so well convinced of his merits, that he applied to the government, and procured an appointment for him on board a ship, then about to sail on a voyage of discovery. He accordingly accompanied M. Marion, who unfortunately perished at New Zealand.

“Bibliothèque Géographique et Instructive des Jeunes Gens; ou, Recueil de Voyages Intéressans dans toutes les Parties du Monde, pour l’Instruction et l’Amusement de la Jeunesse, par CAMPE; traduit de l’Allemand, Paris.”—Geographical and Instructive Library for Children; or, a Collection of interesting Voyages, &c.

M. Campe, a German writer, and the rival of Berquin in the useful occupation of composing books for children, is the editor of the present work. He, with great propriety, begins with those narrations that rather favour of the wonderful, on purpose to engage the attention of young persons: his first volume accordingly contains an Account of the Voyage to Spitsbergen and Nova Zembla, and the surprising Adventures of four Russian Sailors. The second presents his youthful readers with the Exploits of Vasquez de Gama, Bonteko’s Voyage to the East Indies, and the disastrous Adventures of Madame Godin, during her passage to Riobamba, near Quito, in Peru. The last of these accounts is intended for the



the amusement and instruction of girls, to whom M. Campe addresses himself in an appropriate preface.

"Voyage fait par Ordre de l'Impératrice de Russie, Catherine II. dans le Nord de la Russie Asiatique, dans la Mer Glaciale, dans la Mer d'Anadyr, et sur les Côtes de l'Amérique, depuis 1785, jusqu'en 1794, par le Commodore BILLINGS; rédigé par M. SAUER, Secrétaire-interprète de l'Expedition."—A Voyage, undertaken by Order of Catharine II. Empress of Russia, to the North of Asiatic Russia, &c.

The discoveries of Captain Cook in the western parts of America of course attracted the attention of Russia, in consequence of the vicinity of some of the dominions of that immense empire. The Empress Catharine, desirous to reap every possible advantage from this event, determined to fit out some vessels for the purpose of exploring those regions, and appointed Captain-Lieut. J. Billings to the command. This officer does not appear, however, to have altogether fulfilled the purport of his mission, for he paid but little attention to the coasts of America, and seems to have contented himself with visiting the Aléutian islands, and procuring intelligence relative to the interior of the country, situated in the north-east of Asia, which is inhabited by the Tchoutskis.

It is evident, from this work, that the exclusive monopoly, granted by her Imperial Majesty to a company, has entirely annihilated the trade in skins; for such has been the avidity of the adventurers, that some of the species of animals producing furs have been entirely extirpated, and the whole thinned to such a degree as to be nearly annihilated. The natives of the adjacent islands too, by having the misfortune to be recognised as the subjects of Russia, are plundered by tax-gatherers, while those appointed to govern them are reduced to misery, in consequence of the smallness of their allowance. The inhabitants of Oonafascha profess a religion which abounds with extravagancies, and the priests, to increase and perpetuate the delusion, pretend to a knowledge of magic. The government, on the other hand, is desirous to convert them to Christianity, by means of Russian Popes, who break their idols, baptize by force, and tell them to respect the Trinity, invoke St. Nicholas, and adore the cross, which they suspend to their necks. It appears that

the torture of the knout is already introduced there, and that it is justified by observing, that the victims are only Heathens!

"Voyage en Islande, fait par Ordre de S. M. Danoise, contenant des Observations sur les Mœurs et les Usages des Habitans; une Description des Lacs, Rivières, Glacières, Sources Chaudes, et Volcans; des diverses Espèces de Terres, Pierres, Fossiles, et Pétrifications; des Animaux, Poissons, et Insectes, &c. &c. avec un Atlas; traduit du Danois par GAUTIER DE LA PEYRONIE, Traducteur des Voyages de Pallas, Paris, 5 vols. in 8vo. Prix 42 fr."—Voyage to Iceland, undertaken by Order of his Majesty, the King of Denmark, &c.

We learn from this work a number of curious particulars relative to Iceland; but, it is not a little remarkable, that the precise date of the voyage is not once mentioned throughout the whole work.

Iceland is divided into four districts, and we are told:

1. That in the southern position, or the district of Kiofar, the soil produces sufficient herbage to enable every peasant to keep from four to eight cows, and from forty to fifty sheep, during the winter.

2. The western part is flat and marshy; it produces nothing but birches and bushes, and in winter alone is it possible to visit it.

3. In the northern region, the mountains are very extensive, and exhibit undoubted proofs of having been overturned by means of subterraneous fire. The inhabited part, we are assured, "is beautiful and rich in pastures."

4. The eastern side, we are taught to believe, produces succulent herbs, and substantial plants; and we are also informed, that there are some fertile spots, "but they are so completely surrounded by eternal frost, that even the sheep of that country are unequal to the task of reaching them, although they often become wild." The people who inhabit this quarter participate in the nature of the country.

Mount Hecla, or Hekla, so celebrated among the volcanoes of the terrestrial globe, is situated in the southern portion of the island. The Icelanders, who are at once ignorant and credulous, believe that the souls of the damned are confined there, and that it is guarded by numerous birds of a dingy



dingy hue, armed with beaks of iron, that prevent the possibility of escape. All the neighbourhood has been, at different times, overwhelmed with a sea of melted matter, and, within a circuit of a couple of leagues, neither plants nor herbs are found to grow.

The first inhabitants, who came from Norway, professed the religion of Odin, which was admirably calculated to kindle within the human bosom the fire of war, and the love of liberty. But, it appears, that about the year 1000, two distinguished personages Den Hvide (or the White) and Hjalte-Skeggesen, favoured the establishment of Christianity, by order of Oluf-Tryggevesson, King of Norway. Their efforts, however, were likely to prove ineffectual; for, at the very moment when the missionaries were exhorting the people in an *althing*, or general assembly, to change their religion, a hideous eruption from Heckla took place, and the people asserted, that the gods were irritated; but Snorro-godi, a Pagan priest, having appeased them, they immediately embraced the new faith.

In 1055, a bishopric was erected at Skalhöld; and Isler, the son of Gissur, became the first prelate of that see. Soon after, monastic institutions began to be known, but they were secularised on the introduction of Lutheranism, which was the more readily received, because the manners of the clergy and bishops had become very dissolute. One of them was forced from the altar, and afterwards drowned, in consequence of the crimes he had committed against a powerful family.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the priesthood, and, what is very absurd, the rigours of the government, many of the people of this island still believe in magic and forcerers, who, according to them, traverse the air on a broom-stick, understand the language of birds, &c. Formerly such as were accused of these pretended crimes were delivered over to the hands of the magistrates, and burned; but, since 1690, the judges are obliged, in consequence of a law enacted by the King of Denmark, to lay the proceedings before his Majesty, anterior to the punishment of the unhappy culprit.

“Fragmens d'un Voyage en Afrique, fait pendant les Années 1785, 1786, et 1787, dans les Contrées Occidentales de ce Continent, comprises entre le Cap Blanc de Barbarie, par 20 Degrés

47 Minutes de Latitude Boréale, et le Cap de Palmes: avec une Carte Générale d'Afrique, rédigée d'après les Observations les plus authentiques, et les Découvertes les plus récentes, et des Plans et Dessins gravés en taille-douce, par SYLVAÏN MEINARD XAVIER GOLBERRY, Paris, 2 vols. in 8vo.”—Fragments of a Voyage to Africa, during the Years 1785, 1786, and 1787.

M. Golberry, soon after the conclusion of the American war, accompanied the Chevalier de Boufflers to Senegal, of which settlement the latter had been appointed governor, in quality of an aide-de-camp and engineer. “The principal object of my mission (says he) was to obtain information of whatever might appear interesting to the commerce of France, and enable her to rival the English and Portuguese in that quarter of the globe. I was also instructed to negotiate with several Negro Kings for the establishment of new factories, &c.”

Our author accordingly appears to have visited all the nations on the borders of the Senegal, the Gambia, the Rio Grande, and Sierra Leone; and he proposes, by means of the Moors, to form an intercourse with Zaara, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and even with Cairo and Alexandria. The Kassous, the Sarwallis, the Foulkes, the Bamboukains, the Bambares, &c. are also considered as admirably adapted to the extension of the commercial relations of France; and, as “the precipitate abolition of Negro Slavery” has nearly annihilated all her trade in this portion of Africa, he thinks, that these new sources of industry and advantage should be opened and explored.

While mentioning the Jolofs, he considers them as the ancient allies of his native country; and, by a reference to their complexion, endeavours to prove, that colour does not depend upon situation; for these Negroes are of a pure black, and this constantly degenerates as we approximate the line.

Gum-Senegal is produced from a species of the *Acacia*; there are two kinds of it, the white termed by the Moors *uerék*, and red, which receives the appellation of *uebueb*. Three extensive forests, situate towards the northern extremity of the great desert Zaarah, at an equal distance from the banks of the river Senegal and the sea, produce this precious merchandize. Gold is another object of commerce, and



and this is found in the four great mines of Bambouk, or Natakou, Semayla, Nambia, and Roubadyria.

The *tenny*, or *boa constrictor*, of Linnaeus, is one of the many monstrous productions of those regions. In length it is from thirty to forty feet, and twenty or thirty inches in circumference. This frightful animal will swallow an ox, or a buffalo; after which it remains immovable for some time! and while in this state it is easily killed by the negroes, who feast on both the destroyer and the prey. The *termites*, a species of ants, we are told, perform this office also with a wonderful degree of promptitude, as they enter the body of the animal by the nose, the mouth, and the ears; and, in less than twenty four hours, leave nothing behind them but the skin of the victim of the serpent.

M. Golberry is of opinion, towards the conclusion of his work, that France might trade in Africa to the amount of sixty millions of livres annually; he recommends, in this case, that the commerce be not exclusively enjoyed by a company, but thrown open to the rivalry of individuals.

"Voyage au Sénégal; ou, Mémoires Historiques, Philosophiques, et Politiques sur les Découvertes, les Etablissements, et le Commerce des Européens dans les mers de l'Océan Atlantique, depuis le Cap Blanc jusqu'à la Rivière de Sierra-Leone inclusivement; suivi de la Relation d'un Voyage par Terre, de l'Île de S. Louis à Galaam, et du texte Arabe de trois Traités de Commerce faits par l'Auteur avec les Princes du Pays. Avec Figures et Atlas: par J. B. LEONARD DURAND, Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. Price 25 fr."—Voyage to Senegal, &c.

This is a collection of memoirs relative to a class of mankind, with whom the European nations, at least that portion of them calculated to discuss, judge, and decide upon their manners, customs, institutions, have but little intercourse. M. Durand was formerly in a public situation, on the coast of Africa: he has not confined himself to what he saw and discovered; but appears to have printed all the memoirs which he could procure, with a view of elucidating the subjects of which he treats.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

"Histoire, Géographique, Politique, et Naturelle de la Sardaigne; par DOMINIQUE MONTHLY MAG. No. 96.

MINIQUE ALBERT AZUMI. 2 vols. 8vo."—Geographical, Political, and Natural History of Sardinia.

The island of Sardinia is but little known, partly because seldom surveyed by travellers, and partly on account of the little commercial intercourse between it and other parts of the world. M. Azumi, the first scientific man who appears ever to have visited it, informs us, that it is one hundred leagues distant from France, fifty from Africa, one hundred and twenty from Spain, thirty from Leghorn, seventy from Sicily, ninety from Naples, thirty-eight from Genoa, eighty from Minorca, and three from Corsica.

It is formed into northern and southern divisions, by means of a chain of mountains, whence flow two rivers in the same direction. The winter is mild and temperate, and the climate so salubrious, that the longevity of the inhabitants hath become proverbial. In the City of Cagliari alone, between the years 1766 and 1776 no less than twenty-five persons had attained the age of 100 years; while in that of Sassari there were thirty-three of the same description.

The cattle roam abroad, and flowers are seen every where, during the whole of the winter; there are neither wolves nor bears, nor any ferocious animals whatsoever here; even the vipers are not venomous. The exports consist chiefly of cattle, hides, and horns: bees are found to thrive; but such is the luxury of religion in this island, that a sufficient quantity of wax is not produced on the spot for the use of the churches.

The birds, from the eagle to the pelican, consist of sixty-four different species; the fishes are divided into seven distinct classes; and we are presented with an interesting account of the coral and tunny fishery. Sardinia contains several beautiful forests; and, besides corn, produces olives, sugar, cotton, tobacco, &c.

"Considérations sur l'Organisation Social, appliquée à l'Etat Civil, Politique, et Militaire de la France et de l'Angleterre, à leurs Mœurs et Finances à l'Epoque de la Paix d'Amiens;

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum. HORAT.

Paris, 3 vols. 8vo."—Considerations on the Social Organization, &c.

The author not only traces the origin



gin of society, but the various institutions of mankind, as they develop themselves, during their progress and decadence, their excellence and degeneracy. He examines modern governments, for the express purpose of inquiring whether the happiness of a nation be commensurate with the power of its governors, and endeavours to deduce fixed and invariable principles from acknowledged facts. He also attempts to exhibit correct and precise ideas on the subjects of property, legislation, commerce, taxes, banks, and seminaries for public education.

It seems to be candidly avowed, that, after an awful struggle of ten years, France, in some respects, has returned to the exact point whence she had set out; and that past misfortunes demonstrate one primitive and essential truth: that a state can never be supported, but by a religious respect for property, a necessary and reasonable influence on the part of proprietors upon public affairs, and the exercise of a superior power, destined specially to protect all interests and all classes of citizens.

After insisting on the necessity, as well as policy, of religious toleration the author recurs to the organization of the public force, and insists that the armies of a state, without being lessened, may be rendered less expensive. For this purpose, he enters into a dissertation relative to the clothing, equipment, and arming, of troops, the economy of military hospitals, &c.

In respect to naval affairs, he insists that sailors are formed by practice; that the number and excellence of seamen depend on the extension of maritime commerce; and that France, instead of adding to, is, in some measure, under the necessity of creating every thing appertaining to this source of national prosperity. Upon the whole, he is of opinion, that it is less the interest of France at this moment, to fit out a great navy, than to establish excellent commercial institutions, and civilise and improve her foreign possessions.

The author, towards the conclusion, enquires into the present state of the French colonies; and, like Raynal, he declaims loudly against the slavery of the negroes, and he asserts, that nothing appears more desirable for the interests of humanity, the state, and even the benefit of the planters them-

selves, than the annihilation of such an odious servitude. He is of opinion, that recent events in the West Indies render those settlements still more critical than before; and he thinks, that a portion of the ancient slaves of St. Domingo ought to be transported to Madagascar; there to be replaced by importations from the coast of Africa.

#### NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

“*Histoire Naturelle des Volcans, comprenant les Volcans sous-marins, ceux de Bouche et autres Phénomènes analogues; par C. N. ORDINAIRE, ci-devant Chanoine de Riom. Paris, et à Strasbourg, 8vo. avec une Carte.*”—*Natural History of Volcanoes, &c.*

The author begins by giving an account of the internal formation of cavernous mountains, composed of substances which are not homogeneous. He then enters into a dissertation on pyrites, coal, and mineral waters; after which follows a description of the crater.

Having laid down certain principles, C. N. Ordinaire explains several of the phenomena of antiquity, known to, and mentioned by, Pliny, Leo Africanus, &c. He then makes mention of the central fires, whence he deduces earthquakes; and remarks that, in their immediate neighbourhood, volcanoes are serviceable, by conducting away that matter, easily and without damage, which would otherwise explode, and produce inevitable destruction.

The convulsions incident to volcanoes, are attributed

1. To the introduction of water, which becomes evaporated by means of heat; and,

2. The accidental intervention of a new bed of sulphur, or melted metal.

We are told, that, in 1669, the torrents of lava undermined and carried away a little hill in Sicily, to the distance of half a mile, without hurting the vines with which it was clothed. According to a calculation here presented to the reader, Vesuvius, in 1737, displaced near three milliards, seventy-five millions, of cubic feet of matter; and we are told of one volcano at Arragona, and another in the isle of Taman, the eruptions of which, instead of cinders, &c. consisted of earth or dirt; the last of these phenomena occurred in 1794, and is supposed, according to an estimate made by Pallas, to have spouted up 100,000 cubic fathoms of matter.



It ought not to be omitted, that the Ex-canon of Riom is but little versed in modern theories, and that his sole merit consists in having spent much time in collecting rare and curious facts, analogous to the subject of which he treats.

"Histoire Naturelle des Insectes, composée d'après Réaumur, Geoffroy, de Géer, Roësel, Linné, Fabricius, et les Meilleurs Ouvrages qui ont paru sur cette partie; rédigée suivant la Méthode d'Olivier, avec des Notes, plusieurs Observations nouvelles et des Figures dessinées d'après Nature, par M. G. de TIGNY, Membre de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris, Paris. —Natural History of Insects, composed after Reaumur, Geoffroy, &c.

This work contains—

1. All the curious observations and remarks of the most celebrated entomologists—on the form, metamorphoses, habits, and manners of insects.

2. The classification is formed after the most approved modern methods.

3. The editor, M. G. Tigny, has added whatever appeared to himself to be new or curious in the course of his own laborious researches.

"Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire Naturelle, et principalement à l'Oryctographie de l'Italie et des Pays adjacens, par ALBERT FORTIS, un des XL de la Société Italienne, et Membre de plusieurs autres Académies des Sciences, etc. Paris."—Memoirs for Natural History, &c.

This work, which consists of 2 vols. 8vo. is ornamented with thirteen plates, which are well executed. The author, Albert Fortis, is a learned and laborious Member of the Italian Society, who has travelled over all Europe, on purpose to examine the productions of Nature, and converse with men of science, without being deterred by the political agitations, which have lately convulsed mankind, and almost threatened the dissolution of social order.

The first paper presented to the reader, is an essay on the volcanic geology of Vicentina, (*Essai de Géologie Volcanique du Vicentina*) which he dedicates to the learned Faujas de St. Fond.

After observing, that the side of St. Peter d'Arzignano, on which he himself has established a hermitage, presents the finest specimens of basaltic lava, he invites the reader to descend with him into the valley of Agno, better known by the name of Val de Tref-

sino, the two sides of which are covered with productions, alternately volcanic and marine. He stops for a moment at Recoaro, a place celebrated for its gaseous waters, near to which arises a rock, almost insulated, (*il Sasso della Limpia*) called the Stone of Olympia, which presents a curious collection of gryphites, belemnites, and térébratulites, exceedingly well preserved, in a horizontal position. The greater part of these marine bodies are fixed in a calcareous milky-looking spath, while their crust is siliceous.

At Castèlgomberto are to be seen the sources of two rivulets, which rush in opposite directions out of the same cavern: the one called the Poscola; the other the Rana. The entrance resembles a rustic gate-way; and the interior appears calculated, according to this good-natured Italian, for an occasional visit from Dido and Æneas.

M. Fortis next visits the mountains in the neighbourhood of Montechio-Maggiore, where he finds a curious species of madsepores: at St. Vito, he discovers balanites and numismal stones, both of which are exceedingly small. It appears that the bubbles, containing water, on Monte Berico, in the neighbourhood of Vicenza, and here termed Achatenhydres, were known to Claudian. We are told, that a subterraneous lake, at Costoza, is inhabited by the *cancer pulex macrourus* of Linnæus; while the valley of Chiampo contains mines of coal, surrounded by volcanic productions; and a well, the water of which is vitriolic.

As a proof of the laborious researches of this author, he has given the following catalogue of all the authors who have treated of Lenticular Stones, from the time of Strabo and Pliny until our own days, viz.

Aldrovand (Mus. lib. 4.);—Mercati (Metall. Nat.);—Lancisci (dans ses Notes à la Metallotheca);—Bourguet (Lettres Philosophiques);—Scheuchzer (Essai de Lithographie Helvétique, et ses Voyages des Alpes);—Bruckmann (Essai sur la Pierre Numismale de Transilvanie);—bid. (Epistolæ Itinerariæ);—Breyn (de Polythalamis);—Spada (Catalogus Petrefactorum);—Linnæus (Amoenit. Acad. Dissert. de Coralliis Balthicis. Mus. Teslinian.);—Gesner (Traité des Pétrifications);—Born (Litophylæ);—Guettard (Mémoires, tom. 3.);—Targioni-Tozzetti (Rel. di Viaggi in Toscana, tom. 1. p. 278. 2 édit.);—



2 édit.);—Fichtel (Beytr. Miner. von Siebenbürgen);—Defaussure (Voyage dans les Alpes, tom. 1. p. 336. etc.);—Bruguière (Encyclop. Method. 2 vol. Hist. Nat. des Vers);—G. A. Deluc (Journ. de Phys. Ventôse, An 7.);—Stavorinus (Voyage par le Cap de Bonne-Espérance à Batavia, etc.

TOPOGRAPHY, &c.

“L’Itinéraire des Français dans la Louisiane,” &c.—The French Itinerary for Louisiana, by DUBROCA, 1 vol. 12mo. with a Plate.

The cession of Louisiana to France has already given birth to a number of speculations, both commercial and political, as well as the little volume now before us.

This work is the production of Dubroca, a Parisian bookseller, who appears also to be, literally, a *book-maker*; for he has copied, not only the opinions and sentiments of Raynal, but his very language; and, in respect to the few pages, which may be strictly termed his own production, he has unfortunately committed a variety of errors, both topographical and geographical, being ignorant of the very boundaries of the province he describes.

When this colony was first ceded to Spain, a French historian wished to express his dissatisfaction, by personifying the country, on purpose to enable her to utter her complaints:—“What have I done,” says he, “that you should surrender me to a stranger? Did I not issue from your own bosom? Have I not been sown, planted, cultivated, and reaped by you alone?” Here Spain was permitted to speak in her turn; she also would not be much pleased, perhaps, at the recent surrender of this province: an event which has already produced a sensation among the inhabitants of North America, but little favourable to their new republican neighbours.

“Description du Département de l’Aveyron, par ARMANS ALEXIS MONTEIL, Professeur d’Histoire et Géographie à l’Ecole Centrale du Même Département, avec cartes et Planches, Paris, 2 vols. 8vo.—Description of the Aveyron, by Armans Alexis Monteil, &c.

The French have already begun to give departmental descriptions of their territories, by means of writers resident on the spot; and not only minutely acquainted with, but capable of detailing their productions in a scientific manner. Aveyron constitutes one of

the most elevated portions of France: it is surrounded on all sides by the mountains of Cantal, Cevennes, and la Caune, except towards the west, where it is open. No less than five large rivers water it, viz.—The Aveyron, the Viaur, the Truyère, the Lot, and the Tarn. The climate appears to be fine, and the air pure; but the temperature varies in the course of every league. The winds are so impetuous, that from the south in particular, that it forces the branches of a great number of the trees to assume a northerly direction.

“The mountains which surround this department,” says the author, “are all volcanic; but it is more especially from the little town of Guiole to Naves, situated within two leagues of the Abbey of Aubrac, that we behold the most evident traces of those ancient conflagrations. The spectacle is calculated, no doubt, to interest the Naturalist; but the scene always renders the mind of the common traveller melancholy, by presenting him with a *sombre* and repulsive scene. Is it the case,” adds he, “with Nature as with Empires, that she is always doomed to appear with a sorrowful countenance after her revolutions?”

“It is in the midst of these ruins, which appear to have become black with the lapse of ages, and surrounded by immense meadows, exhibiting a true picture of solitude, that the Abbey of Aubrac, the revenues of which once amounted to more than 100,000 francs yearly rent, is situated. In this spot, where joy once prevailed, where good cheer attracted good company, and the pots boiled unceasingly, now prevails the frozen silence of the tomb. The beautiful apartments, despoiled of their pictures and furniture, are abandoned to birds and bats.”

After stating that this place is admirably adapted to become the centre of a colony, formed out of the surplus population of other portions of the department, and that 4000 families might easily subsist, by means of 35,000 acres of land that still retains all its primitive fecundity; the author informs us, that fruit-trees do not flourish amidst these mountains; and that even the productions of the kitchen-garden are very limited.

The buildings consist of only one story, and nearly all of them covered with thatch. Glass is unknown; and the



the frequent recurrence of storms would prevent the use of it. When the weather is very bad, the shutters are fastened, and candles are frequently lighted at noon. The dwelling-houses are generally surrounded by stables, which shelter them from the cold; and it is impossible for a man, of an ordinary stature, to enter them without being forced to bend his head, on purpose to avoid the quarters of salt beef constantly suspended from the ceiling.

Red is the favourite colour of the males: the stockings, the garters, the breeches, the waistcoat, and the coat, are generally all of this colour, among those who would be considered as fashionable. Notwithstanding this, they imagine, that when the devil is allowed to make his appearance on earth, he is always dressed in scarlet, with a sword by his side, &c. A deep blue, on the other hand, is preferred by the females, who think that it contributes greatly to improve their appearance.

"These men of the mountains," says Monteil, "are in full possession of all their physical and moral qualifications: their minds have lost no portion of their original energy, by the vicinage of power, and those prejudices which not unfrequently spoil the best educations. And the women, who excel as much by the purity of their manners, as the influence of climate, have no occasion to dread, lest Hymen, mingling poisons with their pleasures, should destroy their health, or spoil their beauty . . . . . Here, it is true, the passions have still preserved their natural physiognomy—we find anger, vengeance, love: we also discover impetuosity, bravery, and ancient hospitality.

These people are the descendants of the Gauls, mentioned by Cæsar, and are better calculated to assert the truth and originality of his Commentaries, than the uncertain ruins of Autun and Gergovie."

"De l'Unité en Politique et en Législation; ou, Développement d'un Principe Naturel applicable à la Législation de tous les Temps et de tous les Peuples, dont la Connoissance est utile à ceux qui font la Loi, et à ceux qui l'exécutent.

Denique sit simplex quodvis duntaxat et unum. HORAT. de Arc. Poet.

Suivi d'un Essai sur le Droit de Propriété, considéré comme Fondement de

tout Gouvernement et de toute Législation, Paris."—Of Unity in Politics, Legislation, &c.

Citizen SEDILLEZ, a native of Nemours; and a Member of the Tribunal, is the author of this work: and it is his opinion, that a national code of laws is the only thing now wanting to secure the glory and the happiness of France. The most favourable period for reforming the legislation of a great nation, according to him, is that which succeeds a grand commotion that hath shaken ideas generally received, and disposed the minds of all men towards the adoption of useful institutions.

Sedillez considers the right of property as the foundation of all government and legislation: and he has occupied no less than four chapters about unity in general—unity in politics—unity in legislation—and unity in every branch of the laws.

"Le Chateau des Tuileries; ou, Récit de ce qui s'est passé dans l'Intérieur de ce Palais, depuis sa Construction jusqu'au 18 Brumaire an 8; avec des Particularités sur la Visite que Lord Bedford y a faite après le 10 Août 1792, dans laquelle on a recueilli des Anecdotes Curieuses sur les Secrets de l'Etat, sur la Famille Royale, les Personnes de la Cour, les Ministres, les Parlemens, et sur l'Enlèvement des Effets de la Couronne, la Dilapidation du Mobilier, la Police Secrète de la Cour; enfin sur la Situation de Paris, pendant la Revolution; par P. J. A. R. D. E. Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. avec deux Gravures. Prix 9 fr. et 11 fr. franc de port."—The Castle of the Thuilleries; or, the Recital of what hath occurred within that Palace, from the Period of its Construction, until November, 1798, &c.

The editor asserts, that he obtained many of the memoirs made use of upon this occasion, through the influence and exertions of the ex-capuchin Chabot: those, however, who are acquainted with the writings of Pasquin, Jaillot, and Saint-Foi, will find nothing new in the first two chapters.

In the third, we learn several curious circumstances relative to the entrance of Louis XVI. into the Thuilleries during the month of October, 1789; the editor also presents us with a description of the manners and habits of that monarch, and asserts that he was often better acquainted with public events than his ministers.

The



The following account of the events of the 10th of August, at the Tuilleries, after the castle had been carried by an armed force, is written by an eye-witness.

"The quays, the streets, and the squares, presented the spectacle of an immense concourse of victorious soldiery, while a number of the populace exhibited pikes, on which were displayed the bloody spoils of the Swiss guards. I arrived at the Tuilleries, by the gate of the Pont Royal, and beheld the impression of the musket-balls on the walls. I heard the noise occasioned by the breaking of the glass windows above, and the jingling of the stewpans below. Fire-irons, billets of wood, jacks, and kitchen utensils, were scattered about, and every one took possession of whatsoever he stood in need of: a dustman seized on an enormous carp, which he carried away at the end of a long pole; a wigmaker held in his hand a spit stuck full of chickens, and with this noble trophy he marched along with all the pride of a conqueror. I perceived, through the vent-holes of the cellars, a thousand hands searching in the sand, and bringing forth bottles of the most precious wines; they drink, laugh, and, at length, the precious liquors flow along the apartments of the palace, and are mingled with the blood of the victims. Mutilated bodies are strewed upon the terraces, and extend in rows, through the avenues of the garden; these are surveyed with a look expressive of curiosity by the women, who are the last to retire.

"The vestibule is inundated with blood; it still smokes, and the fumes nearly suffocate me; my hair stands on end; I ascend the staircase with precipitation, and enter the chapel. What a spectacle! what a change! bodies horribly disfigured, and already a prey to a million of flies; the carpets torn to rags; the musical instruments thrown in confusion upon the altar; the pictures pierced with pikes; and the organ dismounted!

"While I withdrew from this frightful scene, the crowd stopped to prevent treading on the blood, which trickled down the steps, and besmeared the walls. At length I found means to penetrate through a forest of sabres, pikes, and scythes, into the first hall; but a thick cloud produced by rising dust and nodding plumes, conceals it from my view. The people precipitate

themselves on all sides; piercing cries, loud exclamations, and a continual murmur, is heard throughout the apartments. The mattresses, the furniture, the gilded chairs, are all trodden upon and destroyed.

"Here they burst open the doors of closets, where hidden riches are discovered, and trunks which conceal treasures still more valuable: yet these are deposited on the tables of the assembly, by citizens in rags. The state-bed, however, still occupies its former place, and remains untouched; notwithstanding its rich spoils appear so tempting, even the indigent view it with disdain, and seem to say as they retire, 'I sleep more soundly upon straw!'

Many of the papers printed in these two volumes, appear to be misplaced; for the "*Amours of Eugenia*," and the correspondence of a lascivious bishop, are surely improper for an historical collection. The fiction, about the visit of the Duke of Bedford to the Tuilleries, after the king had been taken prisoner, is ridiculous, more especially as the editor appears even unacquainted with his rank and title.\*

"*Démonstration Évangélique*, par M. J. B. DUVOISIN, Evêque de Nantes; troisième édition, considérablement augmentée. Paris."—*Evangelical Demonstrations*, by M. J. B. Duvoisin, Bishop of Nantes; third edition augmented.

The express intent of this pious work, is to "subvert incredulity, which has proudly decorated itself with the name of philosophy."

"*Mémoires sur l'Égypte, &c.*"—*Mémoires relative to Egypt*.

This is the third volume of a work, chiefly composed during the toils of war, and the confusion inevitable to new conquests. It is impossible to peruse it, without reflecting on the social manners of the French, who established an institute at Cairo, at a time they could scarcely obtain bakers to make bread; and had plays, balls, and public amusements, when they were in want of every thing else.

We are here presented with a variety of important intelligence, relative to the state of modern Egypt. Girard, the chief engineer, has drawn up an excellent memoir relative to the agriculture and commerce of the Said.

\* His Grace is styled "Lord Bedford."



The productions cultivated there, consist of the *doura*, a species of the sorgho (*holcus* L.) corn, lentils, lupines, and peas. The *doura* returns two hundred and forty for one, while the *ardeb*, a measure equivalent to fourteen bushels, sells for five franks, or about three shillings and nine-pence. In the province of Syouth, corn is usually multiplied in the proportion of fourteen to one; in that of Gyrgah, twelve; and in that of Thebes, ten.

The onion serves at present, as in the time of the Pharaohs, to feed the more indigent classes of the people.—Flax, the carthamus, indigo, cotton, and tobacco, grow here in great plenty, and are cultivated with facility; but the unhappy husbandman, having been subjected to a succession of conquerors, does not possess any land which he can term his own; he enjoys the usufruct alone, for he can neither sell, nor purchase, but only hire his small portion during a certain determined epoch.

The *myry*, or tribute, is collected by the Christian Copts from the fellahs, or farmers; these in their turn account with the *kiachef*, or lieutenant, who pays the revenues to the Bey, or governor, of every province of Egypt.

The Copts, taking advantage of the ignorance and corruption of the cheykhs, or chiefs of villages, surcharge the miserable inhabitants, and levy for their own use more than one-third of the contributions.

L. Costaz gives a detailed account of researches relative to the ancient city of Eleithias, in the Thebaid, and also the arts of the first inhabitants, whom he asserts to have sacrificed human victims. In the grottos of Eleithias are to be seen pictures painted in *fresco*, representing the manner in which the earth was formerly cultivated, sowed, and its productions reaped; the vintage, the chace, the festivities, the mode of embalming, and the funerals of the ancient Egyptians, are also depicted. All these arts, however, appear to have been in their infancy; even their plough was destitute of wheels, although that of the present natives, to the full as barbarous and ignorant as their ancestors, possesses this advantage.

Reynier has given a paper on the *palmier-dattier*, or date-bearing palm tree, the fruit of which is dried, and carried by the Arabs on purpose to serve as food during a long journey.

Tallien enters into a variety of details relative to the administration of Egypt at

the period it was conquered by the French. According to his account, the Porte received no more than five millions of livres annual income, the Beys having converted all the rest of the revenue to their own use. In addition to the direct, or territorial, there were many indirect taxes, all of which, even those on the houses licenced for prostitution, were farmed. At Cairo there were pious foundations called *ouagfs*, for the maintenance of lost dogs; grain also was left daily on the minarets for the support of the wild turtle-doves. The sum total of the impositions on Egypt amounted to 117,756,066 medins.

Professor Geoffroy gives a dissertation on the sea-fish of the coast. Roziere presents the reader with a mineralogical description of the valley of Quosséyr. Nouet has drawn up a report relative to the geographical position of the pyramids of Memphis; according to him, their angles do not correspond, as has been commonly believed, with the four cardinal points.

Delile specifies the different kinds of fenna usually found in Egypt. One species is produced from the *cassia acutifolia*, which grows in the Saïd; this obtains the name of the fenna of Alexandria in Europe, and its leaves are pointed; the fenna of Barbary, with obtuse leaves, grows on the *Cassia fenna*; there is a third kind, mentioned by Forskhal, called *Cassia lanceolata*; but it appears to have been hitherto discovered in Arabia alone. The natives mingle with the Alexandrian fenna a violent purgative, known by the name of *Cynanchum argbel*.

The culture, irrigation, and commerce of the province of Fayoum, is described by Girard, who had also presented some details relative to the city of Tentah, as well as geological conjectures about the formation of the isthmus of Suez.

The Generals of brigade, Galband and Duranteau, informed Delgenettes, the first physician to the army, that no fewer than fourteen persons, who had attained the age of 100, had died at Cairo in the course of a single month; eight of these were men, and six women. One was 131, another 120, and two more 105 each.

That city, exclusive of the citadel, the Old Town, and Boulaq, is supposed to contain about 300,000 inhabitants; the number of women is far more considerable than of the men.

It is easy to perceive, by the above analysis of only a single volume, that these memoirs contain a variety of interesting facts.

“Nouveau Elemens de Physiologie,”  
4 &c.



&c.—New Elements of Physiology, by ANTHELME RICHENARD, Surgeon of the Hospital of St. Louis, 2d ed. 2 vol. pr. 10 fr.

This work is the production of a man who, from his professional situation, is entitled to credit in whatever respects the practical part of his art.

"Six Lettres à S. L. MERCIER, de l'Institut National de France, sur les six Tomes de son Nouveau Paris; par un Français.

Quid Romæ faciam? mentiri nescio: librum, Si malus est, nequeo laudare. JUV. SAT. 3.

Paris, in-12, prix 2 fr."—Six Letters to S. L. Mercier, of the National Institute of France, on the six volumes of his work called *Le Nouveau Paris*, by a Frenchman.

This is a bitter criticism on the *New Paris* of Mercier, which neither possesses nor deserves the success that followed his "*Tableau de Paris*," published some years before the Revolution.

The original author, and his commentator, appear to agree in nothing. The former having exclaimed: "Immortal 18th Fructidor (alluding to the revolution of September) it is thy clemency which hath demonstrated thy power!" The latter on this, as almost on every other occasion, differs entirely with him. "Was it clemency (says he) to proscribe almost an hundred representatives and journalists; to send away in iron cages all those that could be arrested, and to overwhelm them with outrages of every kind, before they were transported to a pernicious climate, where more than one half was destined to perish by a punishment a thousand times more frightful than that which it is boasted they were saved from in France? What kind of clemency was it to people the deserts of Guiana with wretched men, who were never permitted to return to their native country? To have suddenly expelled a multitude of Frenchmen, often placed on the list of emigrants by the vengeance of an obscure enemy, or the baseness of an underling clerk, who might be gained by a few crowns? Behold the fruits of that immortal day, the clemency of which hath engrossed your admiration!"

The author soon after desists from his criticisms on Mercier, on purpose to praise Bonaparte. "I shall first consider him (says he) as a military man. His Italian campaigns have placed him in the first rank of Generals; those that followed only added a few gems to a crown already so brilliant. However, reckon as nothing the capture of Malta, and pay but little

attention to the victories gained over the Mamelukes, those hordes destitute of discipline, unable to resist European tactics, and for the destruction of which it was unnecessary to transport the chosen legions of France. One time alone did Fortune appear to abandon Bonaparte; the walls of St. John d'Acre beheld his first, his sole reverse. I do not, however, participate in the opinion of those who attribute his innumerable successes to an extraordinary degree of good fortune: a General whose talents did not rise above mediocrity, could not be always fortunate.—Bonaparte (adds he) hath conquered all the French, some by gratitude, others by hope . . . the peace which he hath just given us is an inestimable benefit."

"Le Retablissement de la Marine Française," &c.—The Re-establishment of the French Marine, by means of Commerce, by the late M. LEGRAND.

M. Legrand spent the whole of his life, anterior to the epoch of the Revolution, in the study of naval affairs; and such was the celebrity he had acquired relative to subjects connected with the French marine, that many endeavours were made, although without success, to entice him into the service of the Government.

Throughout the whole of the present pamphlet, which consists of no more than twenty pages, the author insists merely on this point, that Lent, and the two days of abstinence during each week, encourage the fisheries, that the fisheries form sailors, and that without sailors it is impossible to become a naval power.

It was his opinion, therefore, as well as that of the late M. de Sartines, that the ancient institutions relative to abstinence from flesh ought to become the law of the land, even if it were to cease to be a custom established by religion.

"De la Servitude Temporaire des Noirs, et d'une Colonisation de Militaires à St. Domingue; par le C. FL. . . . , Chef de la Première Division Politique aux Relations Extérieures."—Of the temporary Slavery of the Negroes, and the Establishment of a Military Colony in St. Domingo, &c.

The author is of opinion that the Spanish part of St. Domingo may be inhabited and cultivated by white men, and he proposes to portion out the lands among such of the soldiers as have served in Egypt, or may have succeeded in conquering the island. It is considered as impracticable either to permit slavery to subsist in the unqualified degree practised before the Revolution, or to establish an unlimited



unlimited liberty, such as that decreed by the Constituent Assembly. The author, by way of conciliating all parties and all interests, purposes, therefore, to subject the Negroes to a temporary servitude of no more than thirty years, at the end of which they are to be free! and he thinks that the slaves just imported from Guinea would have no manner of objection to such a beneficent arrangement.

It appears that the inhabitants of Guadeloupe are so much afraid of the custom of enfranchising negroes, that a tax has been imposed of no less than twelve hundred livres for every person who receives his or her freedom.

"Bibliothèque Physico-Economique, publiée par Cahiers le premier de chaque mois, à commencer du 1 Brumaire, An. XI. (22 Octobre, 1802) : par une Société de Savans, d'Artistes, et d'Agronomes; rédigée par C. S. SONNINI, Membre de la Société d'Agriculture de Paris," &c.—The Physico-Economical Library, &c.

This is the continuation of a periodical work of some celebrity, which was suspended by the Revolution. The name of Sonnini is undoubtedly calculated to circulate it, although it may be difficult, perhaps, to sell fifteen thousand copies of the present, as was actually done of the former, publication.

"Œuvres Diverses de Duclos, de l'Académie Française; nouvelle Edition, augmentée de plusieurs Mémoires curieux; entr'autres sur les Druides, sur l'Art théâtral chez les Romains, sur les épreuves appelées Jugemens de Dieu, sur l'Origine et les Révolutions des Langues Celtique et Française, etc. Paris, N. L. M. DESSES-SARTS, Editeur et Libraire, 5 vol. in-8°."—Miscellaneous Works of Duclos, of the French Academy, &c.

Notwithstanding the additions mentioned in the title page, these five volumes do not contain a complete edition of the works of Duclos; for besides the omission of his History of Louis XI. we do not find his Remarks on the Grammar of Port-Royal, or his Secret Memoirs of Louis XIV. and of Louis XV. published in 1790 by M. Sautereau de Merfy.

During the life-time of this author, his merits and talents were disputed; but posterity, which does not participate in the petty passions of the moment, has done him more justice; and it is now allowed, that, although he wrote with a conciseness that sometimes appeared dry, his style, nevertheless, was not destitute of grace, or of correctness, the latter of which he appears to have carried even to excess.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 96.

The most celebrated work, perhaps, published by this voluminous writer, is entitled, "Considérations sur les Mœurs," assuredly the best production of its kind, since the Characters of La Bruvère.—When it first appeared, Louis XV. gave an excellent idea of it, by observing that it was "*le livre d'un bonnet homme*."

In his "Mémoire sur les Druides," he tells us that the chiefs resided in the Autunois during six of the summer months, at a place which is to this day called *Mont des Druides*, and spent the winter at Chartres, which might have been termed their sovereign court; for it was there they held general assemblies, and made public offerings.

"The grand sacrifice of the mistletoe (says he) was celebrated near Chartres with great ceremony, on the 6th day of the moon which was the commencement of the year, according to their manner of reckoning by nights. The greater part of the nation repaired to the spot at the time indicated, and the mistletoe was searched for on an oak of about thirty years of age. When found, an altar was erected, and a procession immediately ensued. The Eubages marched first, conducting two white bulls, which were to serve as victims; the Bards, who succeeded, sang hymns in praise of the Divinity, and in honour of the sacrifice: the students, or disciples, followed; and after these appeared a herald at arms, clothed in white, his head crowned with a kind of hat, and his hand holding a branch of vervain (or holy-herb) encircled by two serpents, in the same manner as Mercury is usually represented.

"The three most ancient Druids were employed as follows; one carried the bread that was to be offered; another held a vessel full of water; the third an ivory hand attached to the end of a rod, the emblem of justice; the high-priest followed the last of these, on foot, clothed in a white robe, and a cloak, or upper-garment. He was surrounded by the Vacies, another branch of Druidical priests, clothed nearly like himself, and succeeded by the nobility.

The procession having arrived at the foot of the sacred oak, the pontiff, after repeating certain prayers, burnt a little bread, poured some drops of wine upon the altar, offered the bread and wine in sacrifice, and then distributed them among the workmen.

"After this he climbed up the tree, cut the mistletoe with a golden pruning-knife; and throwing it down, it was received



ceived either on a white cloth, or the upper garment of one of the priests.—Having then descended from the oak, he immolated the two bulls, and terminated the solemnity by a sacrifice.”

“Encyclopédie Méthodique, ou par Ordre de Matières; par une Société de Gens de Lettres, de Savans et d’Artistes; précédée d’un Vocabulaire Universel, Servant de Table pour tout l’Ouvrage; ornée des Portraits de MM. Diderot et d’Alembert, premiers Editeurs de l’Encyclopédie. Art Militaire, tome IV. Supplement, Paris.”—The Methodical Encyclopedia, in the Order of the Sciences, &c.

This, which may be truly termed a national work, was begun anterior to the Revolution, suspended during the time of terror, now resumed, and if no new convulsion should ensue, will be speedily completed.

The present volume was first undertaken in 1789, by C. Cessac Lacuée, then a Captain in the regiment of Dauphin infantry, and afterwards President of the National Assembly, assisted by the Chevalier Servan. The latter, now a General of division, has lately engaged to complete and prepare the whole for the press; and it has at length made its appearance, after a delay of five years.

The preface contains an appropriate dissertation for a volume entirely dedicated to the military art; and notwithstanding it contains 1000 pages in 4to. the editor complains of the want of room sufficient for the treatment of such a subject.

In the article *Ingénieur*, Servan details his reasons for preferring Montalembert to Vauban and Coehorn, whom he does not appear to treat according to their merit; while, on the other hand, he vaunts a system which never had many admirers, and is scarcely mentioned at the present period.

The article *Force Publique* is given at great length, and those of *Colonne*, *Constitution Militaire*, *Ecole & Education Militaire*, must be allowed to deserve great praise. Nearly the whole of that entitled *Fortification*, is appropriated to the depreciation of the celebrated Marshal de Vauban; and in the course of this dissertation, the Editor asserts, rather hastily perhaps, that Moses was the inventor of gunpowder!

Although a military man, he appears to be no friend to war: “It has been generally asserted (says he) that war ruins nations; and this assertion is not wrong; but the excessive expence, relative to

which so many complaints have been made, appears to me to be a happy circumstance for the cause of humanity. I think with Joseph Priestley, that until Princes are cured of that extravagant folly, it is not to be wished that they should have a superfluity of riches at their command. As no nation is certain of having a succession of wise governors, it ought to be content with being just able to pay the interest of its debts; for to a certainty, a continuation of peace, and preservation from destruction, are intimately connected with such a state of affairs. Yes, war is the game of kings, and they will never cease to play at it while they can afford to throw the dice.”

“During the time of terror (observes he in another place) while proving of ordnance, a variety of experiments were made on a new powder, and a new kind of ball, the effects of which were terrible, and certain to produce inevitable success. Has any use been made of this discovery? That I am ignorant of; but in addition to our ordinary artillery, it would multiply the advantages in our favour, and doubtless insure victory, until our enemies had discovered and adopted the invention. But the evils resulting from it would be so numerous and terrible, that states would avoid war on purpose to avoid the numerous evils which nations, become more enlightened and more free, would no longer expose themselves to.”

Two well-engraved prints of Diderot and D’Alembert adorn this volume, which is terminated by alphabetical and analytical tables, expressly calculated for those who wish either to study or consult the four volumes on the military art.

“Lettres à un Evêque, sur divers Points de Morale et de Discipline, concernant d’Episcopat: par M. LE FRANC DE POMPIGNAN, Archevêque de Vienne; Ouvrage Posthume, précédé d’une Notice de la Vie et des Ecrits de l’Auteur.”—Letters to a Bishop on different Points of Morality and Discipline, &c.

These letters, which are allowed to be genuine, come from the pen of the Archbishop of Vienne, and are addressed to M. de Heta de Sarre, Bishop of Nantes. M. de Franc de Pompignan is allowed to have been a prelate equally respectable, on account of his talents and knowledge, as for his apostolic virtues, which conferred upon him the appearance of singularity in a luxurious age and a debauched court. Being well aware that the clergy stood in need of a salutary reform, he was one of the first to allow the propriety of



of it, in the States General; and although his zeal might have mistaken the means, yet it is allowed, that he was not deficient in patriotism. It appears from the work now before us, that he was fully penetrated with the dignity, the delicacy, and the duties of prelacy; for he remarks, "how difficult it is for a poor, weak, and feeble mortal, to become the mediator between heaven and earth, the vicergerent of God among men, and the Mediator in behalf of man with God; the universal censor of the wicked, the joy and the encouragement of the good, the refuge of the poor, the support of the people, the consolation of the afflicted, the reconciler of enemies, the guide of the blind, and the oracle and father of all." He is of opinion, that no one ought to covet episcopacy; and he even goes so far as to say "that many, very many bishops will be damned."

NOVELS, ROMANCES, AND PLAYS.

"L'Amante Coupable sans le Savoir, ou les Amans Criminels et Vertueux; par J. B. NOUGARET;

Tout vit par la chaleur d'une lettre  
éloquente,

Le sentiment se peint sous les doigts d'une  
amante:

Son cœur s'y développe; elle peut, sans  
rougir,

Y mettre tout le feu d'un amoureux desir.

COLARDEAU.

The Guilty Flame; or, Lovers at once Criminal and Virtuous.

Eleonora Montcalm, the heroine of this history, is a young lady who appears to be well acquainted with love, although brought up within the walls of a convent. The very first moment that she and M. de Marigny beheld each other, a reciprocal passion took place; and as, her young-lover possessed the qualifications of family and fortune, it was supposed that no obstacle could intervene, so as to thwart their happiness.

Her mother, however, who was a widow, refused to give her consent, but without being able to assign any reason that appeared satisfactory; on this the young couple became more desparately enamoured than before; and the old lady, being afraid of the consequences, removed with her daughter to a castle near Bourdeaux.

Being followed thither by young Marigny, Madame Montcalm flies to Paris, and consents to bestow the hand and fortune of her daughter on a M. Falbert; but at the very moment the marriage cere-

monies were about to be performed, her lover thrusts into the chapel, draws his sword upon, and wounds, his rival. Notwithstanding this, the ceremony would have assuredly taken place, had it not been for the unexpected arrival of Eleonora's brother, who insisted on her being married to Marigny.

On this, the mother, who is taken suddenly ill, sends for Mademoiselle Montcalm, and discloses the fatal secret, which is no other than that her intended husband is her own brother! The heroine then poisons herself, and the lover dies soon after of a broken heart?

"Resurrection d'Atala, &c." The Resurrection of Atala, and his journey to Paris, 2 vol. 12mo.

On the resuscitation of Atala, he receives orders to visit the city of *Vice*, and imagining of course that this must be Paris, he embarks for Europe, lands at Bourdeaux, and proceeds thither by land, with an intention of preaching up virtue to the inhabitants: but he soon finds that they are so constantly employed in intrigue and dissipation, that he can find no one disposed to listen to him.

"Semiramis, Tragédie Lyrique, en 3 Actes, arrangée d'après la Tragédie de Voltaire, par DERRIAUX; Musique du Cit. Catel, Ballets du Cit. Gardel; représentée pour la première fois sur le Théâtre de la République et des Arts, le 14 Floréal an 10. Paris. Br. 3<sup>s</sup>. Prix, 1 fr. 5<sup>c</sup>.—Semiramis, a Lyrick Tragedy, in three Acts.

It appears to be an enterprise of no small difficulty, to adapt the tragedy of Semiramis to the lyrick scenes. It however has been attempted upon the present occasion, and were the venerable proprietor of Ferney to revisit this planet, he, whose operas could never be sung, would be astonished to behold one of his deepest tragedies travestied into recitativo. We are however assured, that the success of this piece has been wonderful at the Théâtre de la République, that the ballets composed for the occasion, by Citizen Gardel, are found to possess uncommon grace, and can only be equalled by the music of Citizen Catel, the verses of Derriau, and the extreme gratification of the public.

"La Femme à Deux Maris, mélodrame en 3 Actes, en Prose et à Spectacle; par R. C. GUILBERT-PIXERECOURT, représenté, pour la première fois, sur le Théâtre de l'Ambigu-Comique, le 27 Fructidor an X. Paris."—The Wife with Two Husbands, &c.



This melo-drama of three acts has been performed several times with great applause, on the boards of one of the many little theatres with which Paris abounds. The plot, however, is by far too improbable; and although it may be tolerated perhaps on the stage, it cannot be read without disgust in the closet. Fritz, the hero of the piece, having carried off and deflowered a woman of family, she finds it necessary for her honour to espouse her ravisher, who proves to be

a monster in every sense of the word. After having spent her little fortune, he absconds, and forges a number of papers, all tending to certify his death, according to the usual legal forms; and his pretended widow having been married in the mean time to a man of fortune, he returns on her death, which happens soon after, and claims all her property, although he was at that very period an outlaw, in consequence of the robberies he had committed on the highway.

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## RETROSPECT OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

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### BELLES-LETTRES.

**I**N the hour of unstrained social festivity, the character and genius of an individual is most openly displayed: and in judging of the genius and character of a nation, the surest guide and criterion are the effusions of the poet, and other works of polite literature. Scientific knowledge may pass unchanged from one people to the other; and therefore it neither forms, nor can be considered as a proper index of, national character. But poetry cannot be thus transmitted by transplantation or ingrafting from one nation to the other. Even when the poets of one country, with the utmost diligence, purposely endeavour to give a faithful transfusion of the masterly productions of foreign bards, they involuntarily and unconsciously impress, upon what was intended for an exact copy, the character of their national genius. Hence it appears, that correct views of the state of fine literature among a people may, at the same time, be considered as furnishing important data, whence we may estimate the value of its character. In the course of this Retrospect we shall frequently have occasion to recur to these truths: but it may be of use to have exhibited them in a conspicuous place, on entering upon the subject, and thus have pointed out, to the reflecting reader, a station whence he might enjoy a more general and interesting view of the whole, and himself deduce from his observations results which may perhaps have escaped the writer of this article.

Before we can speak in a satisfactory manner of German poetry, it will be necessary first to give a glance at German philosophy; for the Germans are become so philosophical, or at least ratiocinating a people, that they com-

pose even good or bad poems in proportion as they embrace and follow a rational or absurd system of philosophizing. This seems a strange assertion; but it is true; as the following statement will evince.

The doctrines of that profound thinker, Kant, had occasioned a general revolution in the reigning ideas. A German has called philosophy the chemistry of reason. If this definition be correct, Kant's critical method of philosophy may almost be considered as the great universal menstruum, which has not yet been found out by the experiments of physical chemistry. The systems of his predecessors, and with them thousands of errors in every department of human knowledge, vanished before the irresistible force of his conclusions. The unavoidable consequence of this was a general anarchy and confusion; all preceding theories having tumbled down like baseless fabrics. Kant himself, when he had grown old, seemed terrified at the effects of his doctrines: and he, the victorious destroyer of all systems, now began to build one himself: but his earlier doctrines produced the same effect which it is expected the chemical universal menstruum, when discovered, will produce: for it will dissolve the vessel itself, in which it is collected from the still. Kant's former scholars applied his principles to the probation of his own system; and it could not stand the test. His authority now vanished; and a host of younger literati, whose chief merit consisted in having understood the critical philosophy of Kant, now looked down upon him with a kind of superciliousness, and hatched systems of their own, several of which, as, for instance, that of a certain Fichte, and that of a certain Schelling.



Schelling, taught the most absurd idealism. If an idealist act consistently, he must necessarily become proud and arrogant; for what deference needs he to pay to beings which he considers to be only the creations of his own brain. And in fact, proud and arrogant were the German idealists in so high a degree, that they drew upon themselves the odium, and, what is worse, the ridicule of the public. But unfortunately they were seated in the professional chairs of the universities. Hundreds of youths heard their assertions thence trumpeted forth as the most sublime truths; and many of them adopted the most ridiculous opinions as the revelations of profound wisdom, and considered the arrogance of the teachers as a proof of the sublimity of their genius, and the strength of their minds, which they endeavoured to emulate. What they had learned while attending the idealistical lectures, they applied to the other sciences; and Germany suddenly had to witness the equally scandalous and ridiculous farce—a troop of beardless boys schooling the men—and asserting, with the greatest confidence, that whatever had hitherto been done in any of the sciences (the mathematics only excepted) was nothing but wretched patchwork:—they would first introduce sense and order.

This confusion likewise pervaded the region of poetry. A couple of cool-headed idealists, but not possessed of the brightest talents, brought forth a Theory of Poetry, the fundamental, though indeed not the avowed, principle of which was, that nothing was sublime and excellent in poetry but that which they would produce. They applied this theory to the already existing masterly works of the poets of Germany and other countries: and when they found that it did not agree with them, instead of becoming mistrustful of the solidity of the superstructure they had raised, they did not hesitate to declare these works to be wretched productions. Innumerable are the absurdities which, in consequence, they boldly held forth with the tone of the highest authority. For instance, they said, that a work of art should have no other aim but to exist:—that the French nation had never yet produced a poet:—that the Germans possessed as yet no fine literature, except the ballads of the itinerant and alehouse minstrels, and the extravagant tales and wonder-

ful stories sold in the streets to the populace, &c. On the contrary, they praised the productions and conceits of the old Italian and Spanish poets; and poured forth an inundation of flat prosaic sonnets, trios, and the like: in short, they laboured with all their might to depreciate that which they were incapable of rising to, true poetry; and to persuade the world, that it essentially consisted of what *they* and others without genius and poetical inspiration could furnish—in a trifling foolish play with words, metres, and fanciful arrangement of the rimes.

A number of circumstances concurred to favour their attempts. All the orthodox disciples of the sect of idealists joined their voices with their's. They themselves were contributors to the Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung of Jena, which is considered to be the best Review published in Germany; and they did not fail to make use of this vehicle to load their partizans with encomiums, and to depreciate the works of such as happened not to belong to their sect. At last, the editors of that journal became ashamed of their barefaced proceedings, and willingly laid hold of the first opportunity of dissolving their connection with them. But now they began to publish journals of their own (none of which, however, outlived a year and a day) in which they spoke with gross disrespect, and even contempt, of the most eminent writers of their country, and even of Wieland himself, the immortal chanter of Obéron; and bepraised, with the most nauseous adulation only one German poet, Göthe, but who is not only a poet, but Prime Minister of the Prince in whose territory they then lived. By such manœuvres they deterred every one, who loved his ease and tranquillity, from attacking them. At last they wrote obscene books, in which, in a very singular philosophical jargon, debauchery and libertinism are delineated as traits of strength of mind. Thus they gained over to their side all the coquettes and wanton wives, and all the young apprentices and gay young men, to whom nothing could be more agreeable than a doctrine which seemed to justify, by pretended philosophical reasonings, their lubricity, and the unbridled indulgence of their passions. The idealist expressed the most common and most absurd things, by words and phrases of their own



own coinage; and branded every one who found them unintelligible, as a man of only common sense, as a blockhead: but themselves and their disciples they exalted into a superior order of beings. This was sufficient to acquire the applause of the whole tribe of vain, weak-minded, would-be, philosophers, who had only to hint that they understood the jargon of the idealists, and immediately found themselves puffed up into an equality, nay, far above, the greatest writers of the nation.

By such measures and intrigues, wholly calculated to delude the weak among the literary and non-literary vulgar: these mystical anarchists and agitators had been able to bring on a period, to which Germany will long look back with shame; a period, when the flattest nonsense passed for sublime poetry; a period, when it was the fashion to make sport of every thing that was great and sublime in literature; a period, in which a number of striplings, who had scarcely escaped from the nursery, raised their shrill voices from one end of Germany to the other, and croaked forth calumniating patquinades against every one who refused to speak in their favour; a period, in fine, in which the writers, of whom the German nation had hitherto so justly been proud, retired from the scene of action, and were silent, lest they should become objects of wanton sport and derision. At last, however, when the evil had become quite unsupportable, a couple of energetic champions entered the lists against them, and, undaunted by the number of enemies who attacked them on all sides, continued to wield with force and address the weapons of reasoning, irony, and sarcasm, in the cause, of truth and good taste. The contest was sharpest during the year 1802; but, at present, a decisive victory seems to have been gained over the literary *fanç-culottes*. Their names are scarcely ever mentioned but in derision: many of their former most zealous partizans now laugh at them; and affirm, that they had enlisted under their banners, merely because it had become the fashion. They themselves seem to continue weakly to defend their cause, only that their fall may be less striking and precipitous. They appear to be in a fair way to renounce their ridiculous opinions; therefore it is not necessary to draw forth their names from the obscurity into which they are

sinking, though we thought that a short account of the revolution in literature, which they attempted to bring about, would not be uninteresting even to an English reader. We now proceed to give a short review of various poetical works which have been published in Germany in the course of last year.

The Epic Muse seems, at present, to be most eagerly wooed by the young German poets of genius; but almost none of them has been eminently successful. The following are the most remarkable attempts in this department of

#### EPIC POETRY.

“Athenor, a Poem, in Fifteen Cantos.” A romantic court-intrigue is the ground work of this poem; but the narrative is so conducted, that it is becomes in an equal degree tedious and unintelligible. The versification is faulty and inharmonious; and the descriptions void of fancy and truth. The public took no notice of this work; and even the Reviewers censured it only in a general cursory way. The author, however, who is said to be a man of wealth and rank, nowise abashed, sends forth a splendid edition, adorned with beautiful copper-plates; and at length, when he found that even this manœuvre did not produce the desired effect upon the public mind, he inserted an advertisement in the newspapers, offering a premium of fifteen ducats for the best Review of this darling emanation of his brain. But let us hope, for the honour of learning, that no man of talents or reputation will so far demean himself as to accept this pitiful bribe. The circumstance deserves, however, to be taken notice of, as a proof to what length the vanity and effrontery of wealthy rimesters will sometimes go.

2. “Thuiskon, ein Helden-gedicht,” —Thuiscon, an Heroical Poem, by BIELEFELD.

This work gives us an account of a fabulous journey of the progenitor of the German nation, from Natolia to Holstein: a tale, bordering too much upon the romantic and marvellous, ever to excite a national interest. In this work, the ancient deities of the North are introduced as the machinery. As they were never before so employed in a large poem, perhaps this novelty might have had some charm for the reader, if the Poet had conceived a better plan, and made more use of the file. He evidently possesses a very lively imagi-



imagination, but little judgment; and he has therefore written down every thing that passed across his mind. His hexameters are, for the most part, smooth and harmonious: but as their contents are crude and indigested, who could have patience to peruse the 5000 which are contained in the first volume, the only one that has yet appeared? In short, it has fallen still-born from the press, and will probably never be finished.

“*Siama and Galmory, in Two Cantos.*”

This excellent little Poem is founded upon a very affecting event, related in the History of the Conquest of Peru by the Spaniards. The hexameters are well constructed; and a soft and melancholy tone, suitable to the subject, pervades the whole. The Author has not called in the aid of the marvellous; but, with his florid imagination, and tender sensibility, he stood not in need of super-natural machinery. This work first appeared in 1801: but as it met with general approbation, the publisher has given, last year, a splendid edition, containing many happy improvements from the pen of the Author. The ornamental part is executed with great taste.

“*Des Pfarrers Sohn von Cola, &c.—The Son of the Parson of Cola, in Five Books, by GRAMBERG.*”

This work is written in hexameter verse. The Author has long been justly esteemed one of the best Lyric Poets of Germany; and the present attempt in Epic Poetry is not unworthy of his former reputation. The subject, as may be conjectured from the title, is taken from real life; and the character of the poem approaches nearer to the Idyllic than to the Epic. The merit of it consists more in a charming depicting of events, than in the conduct and development of a well-contrived plot.

“*Parthenais, oder die Alpenreise, &c.—Parthenais; or a Journey to the Alps, an Idyllic Epic Poem, in Hexameter Verse, in nine Cantos, by J. BAGGESEN.*”

The author is a Dane, and one of the most celebrated poets of his country: and by the present work he has proved, that he is likewise intitled to a very honourable place among the poets of Germany. This poem is a description of a pedestrian excursion, in company with three ladies, to one of the highest mountains of Switzerland; and

is replete with genius, humour, and the effusions of a playful imagination. Mr. B. has very happily introduced the Grecian mythology, and interspersed the whole with sketches from Nature, and politico-sentimental declamations on the present state of Switzerland.

“*Wannem Ymanta, &c.—Wannem Ymanta, a Lettian Tale, by G. MERKEL.—(In Poetical Prose.)*”

The author, a Livonian by birth, left his native country in the year 1796, and went to Germany to publish a work, intitled “*The Letti in Livonia*,” in which he gave a striking picture of the present state of the peasants in that province, who are still serfs in the fullest sense of the word, and maltreated by the Nobles (who are of German extraction) with as much shocking cruelty as the negro slaves are in the West-Indian Colonies. His book attracted considerable attention; and hopes began to be entertained of its producing the most beneficial effects, when the great Catherine suddenly died: and, under the reign of the capricious Paul, no one ventured even to think of, much less attempt, any reform. The author, however, by several other pieces, kept the subject fresh in the public mind. After the death of Paul, he wrote the present poem, and dedicated it to the philanthropic Emperor Alexander. It is founded upon an interesting and important event that happened in the twelfth century, when the Germans came into Livonia, converted the natives to Christianity, and then made slaves of them. The principal and most interesting part of this poem, is an awful vision seen by the hero of the piece: in this vision, a view is given of the history, and present condition of the Letti, or original inhabitants of Livonia; and the Emperor Alexander appears as the benevolent Genius of Humanity, and as the Saviour of that wretched race of men. But as the Emperor has not yet found an opportunity to take decisive steps in favour of the oppressed, the vision closes the interesting moment, when the Genius of Humanity lifts up his hand to confer his blessing: a proof, at least, that the author was no flatterer. This poem has not hitherto produced any effect, except that the poet’s enemies decried it with much animosity, and his friends praised it with equal zeal.

THE DRAMA.

Dramatic Poetry, and, in particular Tragedy,



Tragedy has, for the last two years, made a considerable progress towards perfection. The following is the most remarkable change that has taken place: Since about the middle of the last century, the German tragedians had begun to deviate from the common practice of writing their works in verse; and, to make an impression on the hearts of their hearers, trusted only to energy of expression, and pathetic dialogue. The Germans possess many excellent pieces, published during that period; and it was long considered as decided, that dramatic works should not be composed in verse. But, during the last ten years, Lessing, Göthe, and, at last, Schiller, began again to write in verse: but however excellent the *Nathan the Wise* of the first, the *Iphigenia in Tauris* of the second, and the *Don Carlos* of the third of these authors—the German public, accustomed to the more natural method of writing theatrical pieces in prose, found something stiff and unnatural in versified dialogue. SCHILLER, however, published, in 1799, another tragedy in verse, viz. “*Wallenstein*,” which, in imitation of some of Shakespear’s historical pieces, is divided into three parts. In the following year he brought upon the stage a third tragedy in verse, “*Mary Stuart*,” which is distinguished above the former ones, by a more rapid succession of events, and by an easier flow of language. In this piece Schiller ventured to introduce even lyric metre, and it met with the approbation of the public. Last year, a fourth tragedy, in verse, by Schiller, made its appearance, viz. “*The Maid of Orleans*,” in which the dialogue frequently changes from the iambic to other kinds of verse. The character of the heroine is very ideal and noble, and one of the most tender that ever appeared on the German stage. The poet is, however, justly blamed for having introduced prodigies, which perhaps are admissible only in the Opera.

KOTZEBUE too has, for some years past, paid his addresses to the Tragic Muse: and has presented to the public several much-esteemed Tragedies: *e. g.* “*Octavia*” and “*Bayard*.” His last serious drama, which is not yet printed, but is represented with uncommon success on all the German Theatres, is intitled “*The Siege of Naumburg by the Hussites*.” In the sixteenth century, during the Thirty Years Religious War

in Germany, a large army of Hussites, from Bohemia, laid siege to the town of Naumburg in Saxony, and threatened to burn it. Finding it impossible to make any effectual resistance, the inhabitants sent their children, dressed in shrouds, into the camp of the besiegers, to implore their mercy. The hearts of the Hussites were softened, and they spared the town. In commemoration of this happy deliverance, an affecting popular festival is annually celebrated at Naumburg. On this ground-work, Kotzebue has reared a most interesting dramatic super-structure. It is not only the best production of that ingenious Author, but that which has called forth the most lively sensation in the German nation. It is written in various kinds of verse; and musical chorusses are introduced.

COLLIN, a very young Poet, surprised the public with his first attempt at Tragedy, which displayed more energy and maturity than many works of older writers, who have toiled for years in the cultivation of his species of poetry. His “*Regulus*,” a Tragedy, in five Acts, has been, however, justly censured by the Critics for containing too little action, and too long speeches. It is written in Iambics.

Another dramatic work, by one of the best poets and prose-writer of Germany, deserves to be here noticed with honourable distinction. The story of *Ariadne*, a subject never brought upon the stage by any of the Greek poets, probably from national considerations, though affording such excellent materials, has been treated, by Mr. HERDER, after the model, and conformably to the spirit and character of the ancient Greek Drama. In this little piece, every thing bears the stamp of genius, poetic inspiration, and genuine taste.

Mr. SCHLEGEL, who, for a series of years, has been labouring in almost every department of the Belles Letters, without rising above mediocrity in any, has prepared “*The Ion of Euripides*” for the German Stage. He has made some alterations in the fable of the original; but these alterations are far from being improvements. Thus, *e. g.* instead of *Minerva*, he introduces *Apollo* himself, and makes him give to *Xuthus* a very lubricious description, how he had violated the chastity of his wife. Mr. Schlegel has translated some splendid passages from other ancient poets, and interwoven them with this imitation of Euripides’s



Euripides's Tragedy, so that his work certainly contains many beautiful gleanings; but is, upon the whole, uninteresting, and is no longer represented at any theatre, on account of the indecencies in many parts of the dialogue. The author, however, in the mean time trumpeted forth his own praise, asserting, that he had far surpassed Euripides; and unblushingly owns, that he thinks his work an excellent performance. This Mr. Schlegel possesses considerable talents for translating. He has published several volumes of a Translation of Shakespeare's Works; in which he has indeed been guilty of the absurdity of giving, with a ridiculous Flemish precision, all the blemishes and errors of the original, not omitting even the most unimportant play upon words: he has, however, evinced, that he is well acquainted with the English, and has a great command of the German language.

A brother of the preceding has, on the contrary, brought forth a Tragedy, intitled "*Alaricos*," which, for rant, absurdity, and want of taste, surpasses every thing that ever emanated from the distempered brain of a writer for the Stage. The hero of this piece, a Spanish Knight, stabs his tenderly-beloved wife, because he had promised to marry a princess, whom he abhors. He does not, however, marry the princess: but stabs himself at the side of his wife's corpse—the princess dies in a state of insanity; and the king, her father, is frightened to death by an apparition. The language of this work is in the highest degree bombastic, and so far-fetched and stiff, as if it had been written for a puppet-show. The public laughed for a while at the ridiculo-horrid monster, and soon forgot it: but the brother of the author, and his partizans, do not cease assuring us, that it is a wonderful masterpiece.

In *Comedy*, the last year was not productive of many works of distinguished merit. The principal one, which was published during that period, is intitled *The Pulse*, by BABO.

It is founded upon the well-known story of Stratonice, whom King Seleucus gave up to his love-sick son. Mr. Babo has modernised this story, and laid the scene in Germany; so that it now forms a very entertaining Comedy.

KOTZERUE, who is certainly the most prolific dramatic writer of Germany, published only two small Comedies, "*Der Wirwarr*;" and "*Die Deutschen Klein-städtler*:" but he has translated and fitted several foreign plays for the German Stage. As a New-Year's Gift, he presented to the public a Dramatical Almanack, containing six very witty and sprightly little pieces, which have been received with distinguished approbation by the public, and almost every where acted at private theatres, and by family parties, for the use of which they were purposely written.

Few Operas, of any note, have made their appearance. Translations from the French, have, in general, been deemed sufficient.

Some attempts have lately been made at the Little Court-Theatre of the Duke of Weimar, to revive the comedies of the ancients. Masterly translations of two plays of Terence were exhibited: the actors were dressed in the costume of the ancients, and wore masks. It is said, that one of Sophocles's Tragedies will soon be acted at the same place; and that the actors are to be exalted on the *cothurn*. The novelty of the thing may amuse for a while; but surely good taste would resist the general introduction of them, as improvements, in the comparatively smaller modern theatres.

DIDACTIC POETRY.

In this branch of poetry, the last year brought forth only one remarkable publication; but it is a highly finished master-piece: the title of it is "*Urania*," by TIEDGE, a Didactic Poem, in Six Cantos.

The poet here treats of the eternal truths of philosophical religion. He has diffused over his subject a genuine philosophical spirit; has adorned it with the unfading garlands of poesy; and impressed it upon the minds of his readers with the enrapturing warmth of sensibility. The arrangement is excellent; and versification harmonious. If Minerva ever appeared with the cestus of the celestial Venus, it is in this poem; of which a second edition has already appeared.

LYRIC POETRY.

Lyric Poetry has, for some years past, much declined in Germany; as is, perhaps, always the case, when a nation is so far advanced in literature, that almost every one scribbles his copy of verses. In Germany at present, as in France during almost the whole of last century,



century, it is not considered as an indication of talents or genius, if a person be able to write epigrams, songs, &c. On the contrary, a young man's education is thought to have been neglected, if he cannot occasionally compose a few stanzas. The evil, however, is not so great, as at first sight it might appear to be: for why should not the art of versifying form a part of polite education, as well as drawing and music. Here too the genuine artist will as much distinguish himself from the mere dilettanti, as in other liberal arts. The simpler the form of the poem, the easier this distinction is perceivable; genuine poetical ideas shining with a brighter lustre, and the dull conceptions of poetasters being more disgustingly exhibited in all their naked deformity. Sensible of this, some shallow-brained writers, who wished to pass for poets, drew forth from the literary lumber-room all the difficult and quaint modes of poetic composition, and strange combinations of rimes, and puffed them off upon the public as things of inestimable value. A number of youngsters tried the pretty play things; and, overjoyed to find it so easy, inundated the booksellers shops with their sing-song trash. These novelties at first attracted attention: but it was soon discovered, that after all the pains taken to crack the hard nut-shell, there was nothing but emptiness within. Notwithstanding, then, all the late pains-taking of the herd of would-be poets, the public did not reward them by its applause, which is again bestowed only on the older poets, of established reputation; and on those who are emulously treading in their foot-steps:—Schiller, Jacobi, Voss, Tiedge, Pfeffel, Matthison, Halem, Gramberg—and the two poetesses, Fr. Brun, and Amalia von Imhoff, have, in particular, during the last year, favoured their countrymen with many excellent lyric productions, which are, however, dispersed in a variety of periodical publications and pocket-books.

#### POCKET-BOOKS, &c.

The number of Pocket-books and Almanacks, with which Germany is over-run, is inconceivable. As the Circulating Libraries hinder the sale of books, though they spread an author's reputation, many, even of the first-rate writers, find it a good speculation to publish their lighter produc-

tions in pocket-books, which, as New-Year's Gifts, are sure of a sale.

In Germany, the old-fashioned custom still prevails among parents and children, and the members of the same family, of making presents at Christmas. A lover would be unpardonable, who neglected to present some trifle to his mistress on her birth-day; and it is expected that one should know the birth-day of a friend, in order to pay him a like compliment. What present, on such occasions, could be more proper than a pocket-book: and, hence, the poet, the wit, the sportsman, gardener, traveller, soldier, and punster, &c. has each a pocket-book dedicated to his use. Among this immense number of pocket-books, there are good, bad, and indifferent. Few of them, indeed, can expect to out-live the year. They are generally embellished with elegant engravings, and printed in the neatest manner, though frequently the types are too small for the eyes; and, too often, the merit of the book-binder exceeds that of the author. Let us pass over the principal pocket-books in review.

"The Lady's Calendar," published by Cotta, at Tübingen, is ornamented with six prints, which form a series of *toilette* scenes: and are calculated to shew, that the despotism and caprice of fashion is confined neither to time or place, century or climate. Here a matron of ancient Athens is sacrificing to the Graces, in hopes of making a conquest of her husband. There a modern Sultana is aspiring to win the handkerchief from a rival. Madame la Presidente of the Old Court is here receiving the homage of abbés and petits-maitres: there a Republican Merveilleuse is surrounded by crops, *elegans*, and muscadins. A Moral Tale, by Huber: the inexhaustible variety which Pfeffel has displayed in a Collection of Epigrams and Fables: and, above all, a Poem by Schiller, ensure to this Calendar an existence beyond the year.

"L'Almanac des Dames," which was received last year with such approbation, contains some of the most elegant productions of the newest French literature; and, in point of neatness, is not less indebted to the artist than its predecessor.

"The Poetical Pocket-book," published by Fröblich, at Berlin, is enriched with designs from Ardinghello, a celebrated

Novel,



novel by Dahnert, which, together with Hildegard de Hohenthal, by the same author, well deserves to be recalled to the remembrance of our young readers, who seldom recollect any work beyond the current year. The editor, GRAMBERG, has inserted in this pocket-book some of his own poems. Those of a humorous nature, and his epigrams, are really an acquisition in a branch of poetry in which Germany is rather deficient.

"The Pocket-book for 1803," published by Wilman, at Francfort, were it less elegant, would be sufficiently recommended by an Allegorical Dream by Herder—"Kalligenia, the Mother of Beauty."

The intrinsic value of this beautiful vision must outweigh all the tinsel ornaments to which the generality of almanacks owe their short-lived celebrity. It is a work of an author of Germany's Augustan age. Various artists of note have contributed prints from passages of the most celebrated authors. An English artist has drawn a scene from Romeo and Juliet, and another from Goëthe's little poem, the Miller's Wife; and some connoisseurs are inclined to give the preference to these exertions of our countryman.

"The Almanack for the Lovers of Satire and Fun," by FALK, at Weimar, is not unworthy of a genius who has translated into German, with success, Peter Pindar's *Louiad*,

In this almanack, "The City of the Sun," a genuine idea, worthy of Aristophanes, is made a vehicle of satire against the follies of the present age.

"The Pocket-book of Travels," by E. R. de ZIMMERMANN, appeared last year for the first time; and its distinguished merit inspired a general wish for its continuation. It consequently appears for 1803, and contains a description of a part of the world which the late events in St. Domingo have rendered particularly interesting.

The author, who has consulted the best writers, and is no less remarkable for his enlightened sentiments than for his extensive reading, treats in this volume of the West India Islands.

The elegant prints of this excellent production are equally calculated to please and to instruct. It is said that M. de Zimmermann (who, by-the-by, is often confounded in England with the late physician to the Empress of Russia at Hanover, who wrote on

Solitude; but who is in fact Counsellor of State to the Duke of Brunswick, and who is sufficiently known in England by a work written in English, the *Political Survey of Europe*) intends to publish this pocket-book every year in English also:—it would be an acquisition for the juvenile library.

"The Pocket-book for 1803," published by Vieweg, at Brunswick, has for many years been distinguished for its elegance; and the present, no less than its predecessors, deserves a place in a lady's library.

Some geniuses of the first celebrity have contributed to enrich it. The names of Wieland and Herder must insure its success. The author of *Oberon* has produced a tale, "Narcissus and Narcissa," and his sportful fancy still delights in the flowery groves of fairyland. Two self-lovers are, by the first glance in a magic mirror, offered to their view by their guardian-angels, converted into mutual lovers. Herder's melo-drama, "Ariadne Libera," is worthy of its classical author, and deserves to be set to music by a second Gluck. Huber has, in his tale "Rather Fortunate than Wife," succeeded in giving a higher degree of inner-worth to the characters of Goëthe's Charlotte and Werter; and "Sucky," by Lafontaine, is a pretty trifle. This pocket-book, in allusion to Wieland's tale, is adorned with vignettes of fairies and genii.

"The Pocket-book for the Lovers of Nature and Gardening, for 1803," which has for nine years past continued to describe the most celebrated parks and pleasure-grounds in Europe, contains, as a well-informed English traveller has assured us, in a pocket size more than many of the like works in England, printed in folio, and at an extravagant price.

For 1803 it contains a description, and some well-executed views of Harbéké, near Brunswick, belonging to Count Veltheim; a picture of a grotto at Kobenzelberg, near Vienna, belonging to the celebrated Austrian negotiator, Count Cobenzel; some plans for gardens, by the ingenious architect Thouret, at Stuttgart; and some essays on French and English gardening.

Besides a Military Calendar, published by Unger, at Berlin, and the Portrait-Gallery of distinguished Captains, a Military Pocket-book has been published at

Tübingen,



Tübingen, by Captain HOYER, in the Elector of Saxony's service, which contains much historical and scientific information for young officers.

"The Ladies Calendar, of Berlin," by Unger, contains, besides a series of prints from the novel Rosalia and Nanette, and some anecdotes of Agnes Sorel and Louisa de la Fayette, and an article by the celebrated dramatic author and actor, Iffland, which cannot be read but with improvement by every critic or player.

"The Historical Calendar," published also by Unger, contains the life of Wallenstein, whom Schiller's celebrated drama has lately rendered so interesting an object of curiosity. Professor Woltmann's faithful narration shews with what art the illustrious poet has rendered the warrior a hero for the stage, without too far violating historic truth.

Professor WOLTMAN has published the first volume of his History of England, which deserves an able English translator.

#### NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

Of no kind of works is the German press so productive as novels. We may venture to assert, without exceeding the bounds of probability, that some hundreds of writers are employed on nothing else but the manufacture of novels and romances: but perhaps we might be accused of being too liberal, if we ascribed talents and a knowledge of the art of composition to only a tenth part of them. The inferior class of novel-writers are thus enabled to carry on their trade: if any man of genius starts a good idea, which meets with the approbation of the public, they imitate and pursue it till it becomes quite nauseous.—The following are some of the most distinguished works of this class that made their appearance during the last year.

"Erzählungen, von HUBER."—Tales, by Huber.

The author, who is highly esteemed as an excellent writer in various branches of literature, has here given a series of very entertaining sketches, which evince much fancy, sentiment, and psychological knowledge.

"Das Goldene Kalb, eune Biographie."—The Golden Calf, a Biography.

The author has not put his name to

his work, which belongs to the class of truly witty romances, a class not very numerous in Germany; but the wit in this work is not merely of that light sportive kind, calculated to raise a laugh; but such as will cause the reader to pass from laughing to serious reflection.

"Der Roman im Romane, von GUSTAV SCHILLING."—The Romance, in a Romance, by Gustavus Schilling.

A very interesting work. The author in particular displays great knowledge of the female heart.

"Mährchen, oder das rote Stück des Journals der Romane."

These tales, which form the 10th number of the Journal of Romances, are said to be the productions of a lady, and are very sprightly and entertaining.

"Ferdinand Warner, oder der arme Flötenspieler."—Ferdinand Warner, or the poor Flute-player, by A. EBERHARD.

This is a well-written book; except that a rather too sentimental enthusiastic tone pervades it. The author has, by former works, already established his claim to be ranked among the best novel-writers of Germany.

"Die Verwandten."—The Relations, by FR. ROCHLITZ.

This work, by an esteemed writer, is worthy of the author's former reputation.

Austria has, for the last six months, produced many novels, romances, and tales of chivalry, in which their good Austrian forefathers are commonly the heroes.

PENZL's "Ulric de Unkenbach" has made more noise than his first production, "Faustlin," though inferior to it in merit.

The poetess CAROLINE PICHLER, has written "Oliver, or the Vengeance of the Fairies," in 2 vols.

A "Posthumous Collection of Poems," by DENIS; and "Ceres and Flora," the dying song of the much-regretted Baron de la LUHE, are the most distinguished productions of last year; but the curiosity of the public is engrossed by the biography of two actors, Muller and Schikaneder, which are replete with anecdotes of the green-room, and the scandalous chronicle of the place.

END OF THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

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